The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 916—Vol. XXIII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853. [Price 6d.

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY IN THE MINERAL DISTRICTS OF DERBYSHIRE.

MESSRS. MOODY AND NEWBOLD are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Red Lion Inn, in Wirksworth, in the county of Derby, on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1853, in 18 lots, THIRTY-ONE £50 SHARES, TWENTY-FIVE £12 10s. SHARES, and THIRTY-ONE £6 5s. SHARES, in the BEER BROOK SOUGH, now driving for the purpose of relieving the lead mines in the locality from water. The undertaking is incorporated by Act of Parliament. All the calls have been paid up on the shares, in respect of which a good rate of composition has been received for some time past.

Also, in lots, SHARES in a large number of the most productive and profitable LEAD MINES in the liberties of Wirksworth, Middleton, and Cromford, in the watertake of Wirksworth, Winster, in the hundred of High Peak, and in the liberty of Crich. Also, a SHARE of the LOT and COPE arising from the LEAD MINES within the Manor of Crich.

Printed particulars may be had 10 days prior to the sale, on application to the auctioneers, Wardwick, Derby; at the Red Lion Inn, Wirksworth; of Messrs. Boys, Austen, and Tweedie, 6, Ely-place, Holborn; and at the offices of Messrs. Milnes and Newbold, solicitors, Matlock. The particulars will contain the names of the agents to the various mines, from whom further information may be obtained.

IRONWORKS IN AYRSHIRE FOR SALE—At the GREATLY REDUCED UPSET PRICE of £60,000.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 23d March instant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of, in whole or in part, by private bargain), the IRONWORKS at MUIRKIRK and LUGAR, in the county of AYR, connected with each other by public railway.

The IRONWORKS at MUIRKIRK comprehend the MINERAL FIELDS adjoining, held on lease by the proprietors. The COAL FIELD especially, is not only one of the best in point of quality, but one of the cheapest wrought in Scotland. There are THREE BLAST FURNACES, and MALLEABLE IRON MACHINERY, moved by water-power, all now in full operation, and producing 80 tons of merchant bars, or rails, weekly; a commodious MANSION HOUSE; and a large extent of WORKMEN'S HOUSES; with all subsidiary accommodation for carrying on the business of ironmaking. This field and work are well known to produce the best quality of pig and bar-iron, and at a lower rate than any other work in Scotland.

The IRONWORKS at LUGAR consist of FOUR BLAST FURNACES, and are also connected with very extensive and valuable MINERAL FIELDS, held on lease from Sir James Boswell. The Blackband ironstone is known to be of the very best quality, and is not expensive to work. There are suitable breaks in all the leases. The MANAGER'S HOUSE and WORKMEN'S HOUSES are all new and commodious.

Both works are situated on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, whereby they have a direct communication with the ports of Ayrshire, with England, and with Glasgow. The freights from the Ayrshire ports to Liverpool, Belfast, &c., are in general moderate. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Aitken and Moffatt, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs. Walker and Melville, W. S., Edinburgh; or to Messrs. Bannatynes, and Kirkwood, writers, Glasgow.—Glasgow, March, 1853.

MINE IN CORNWALL FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, price £1200, a MINE in a first-rate mining district in CORNWALL, surrounded by many very rich dividend-paying mines. This mine was worked by the ancients not less than 200 years ago, it is thought by a water-engine, as traces of the seat &c., are distinctly to be seen. The sett contains one large cross lode, and several large well-defined east and west ones—LEAD and COPPER. On one of these an adit has been driven about 70 fms. east and 70 fms. west of the engine-shaft, and from it large returns have been made by the present adventurers. The ancients have stoped away the backs in many places, where it is thought they must have had good deposits of lead. This lode varies from 2 to 2½ feet wide; the lead is very rich, containing by assay 50 to 80 ozs. of silver per ton. The sett is very extensive, embracing some 700 fms. on the course of the lode, by half a mile or upwards in width. There is a fine stream of water running through it all the year, which could be turned to a variety of useful purposes, such as for stamping, crushing, &c. The present proprietors, having expended some hundreds of pounds in the speculation, find it cannot be properly worked without an engine, and being only three in number, now offer it to the public, but will take shares with the new parties. It is calculated that about £3000 will put the mine in a profitable course of working. By putting up an engine of sufficient power, cross-cuts may be driven to the side lodes; and at the intersections of these with the large cross lode, splendid results may reasonably be expected. The ground is soft and walls firm, so that little timber will be required to support the lode. There is a quantity of granite on the spot, for erections, &c., and the ground embraces every natural facility. On the whole, this presents a first-rate opportunity to capitalists. The purchaser to see and examine the mine, so as to be perfectly satisfied before completing the transaction.—Letters, stating name and address in full, to be addressed "X. Y. Z.," Post-office, Hayle, Cornwall. Principals only dealt with.—March 9, 1853.

WELLINGTON COLLIERY, in the FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—This colliery, which comprises about 30 acres of Starkey, 10 acres of Rocky, 120 acres of Smart Delph, 75 acres of Oaken-hill Delph, and 110 acres of the Brazilly Delph veins of coal, situate at Moseley-green, on the east side of the Forest of Dean, and close to the line of the intended Dean Forest, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool Railway, will be SOLD, BY AUCTION, in the month of March next, if not previously disposed of by private contract. There are TWO PIT SHAFTS in WORK, with PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES, and all necessary PLANT for the advantageous working of the mines; and a branch of the Severn and Wye tramway connects the colliery with Lydney basin, on the River Severn, and the South Wales Railway. The veins in operation are the Starkey, Rocky, and Smart Delph veins, yielding coal of excellent quality; and the Oaken-hill and Brazilly Delph veins, which have been partly worked, may be speedily re-opened with but little outlay. The purchaser of this colliery would be in a position to work several adjoining unopened sales of coal, the owners of which are willing to sell upon fair terms.—Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement. To treat by private contract, apply to Mr. Joseph Cooksey, mine agent, West Bromwich, near Birmingham. The property may be inspected on application at the colliery, to Mr. William Trafford, the overlooker.

GOLD, SILVER, AND LEAD SMELTING WORKS FOR SALE, ON THE RIVER TYNE, NEAR NEWCASTLE.—The extensive current going SMELTING WORKS for GOLD, SILVER, and LEAD ORES, situated at Howdon, about four miles east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with THREE ROWS of DESILVERIZING POTS, SMELTING, CALCINING, REFINING, REDUCING, &c., together with 9 FURNACES, TWO STEAM-ENGINES, EDGE STONES, RED LEAD WORKS, a HIGH CHIMNEY, with a long range of flues, and CONDENSERS for collecting the fumes. The area of the works, which are held under a long lease from the Corporation on favourable terms, and which may be enfranchised at the option of the lessee, is upwards of 2 acres, having a quay wall and river frontage about 260 ft. in length; the depth of water at spring tides is 18 to 20 feet, and neap tides 14 to 16 ft., and at low water 8 to 9 ft.; with the refusal of an additional area of about 2 acres, having a similar river frontage. Value £12,000.

There is no locality so favourably situated for carrying on an extensive business in treating silver-lead and the above named ores as these works. Coal and coke, with other material necessary for such operations, can be had at the lowest possible cost from adjoining works; the whole establishment presenting a most desirable opportunity to the mining interests at the present time for the effectual carrying out of their undertakings.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, No. 12, Little Tower-street; Messrs. C. and J. H. Mac Rae, stock and sharebrokers, No. 57, Moorgate-street, London; or to Robert Hawthorn, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TWO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS. FOR SALE.

1 9 ft. 19 in. pumps.	1 9 ft. 7¾ in. working-barrel.
1 6 ft. 19 in. pumps.	1 9 ft. 7¾ in. working-barrel.
1 3 ft. 19 in. pumps.	1 8 in. clack piece.
1 9 ft. 18½ in. working-barrel.	2 8 in. bucket pieces.
1 12 ft. 16 in. windbore, with clack seat.	1 7 in. windbore.
1 11½ ft. 12 in. slide stock.	1 double-grooved incline pulley, 10 ft. diam.
1 9 ft. 6 in. pumps.	1 pair bevel wheels, 1¼ to 1, very strong.

The above are as good as new, and lie ready for delivery at a railway station in the Midland Counties.—For price and other particulars, apply to Mr. Campbell, at Sir Joseph Paxton's office, Sydenham.

VALUABLE COAL MINES IN YORKSHIRE.—TO BE LET, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the VALUABLE COAL MINES under 400 acres of the LEDSTONE ESTATE, near Pontefract, on the north side of the River Ayre, opposite Castleford, and within 10 miles of the populous and flourishing town of Leeds. The River Ayre runs from Leeds to Goole and Selby, along the south side of the property, so that a railway from the colliery to the river would pass over the estate free of any way-leave charge, and thus afford a very easy and cheap transit for the coals. A bore-hole has been put down on the property, and the seams of coal proved, one at about 30 fms. from the surface, and the other at 69 fms.; the latter being 5 ft. 11 in. in thickness. Other seams are known to exist, having been worked at collieries a little to the west of this property.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Thos. E. Forster, 7, Ellison-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—March 3, 1853.

VALUABLE COAL WORKS.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, a valuable and extensive COLLIERY, situate within four miles of the city of Bristol, now in full work, consisting of TWO PITS, PUMPING ENGINE, PIT ENGINES, MACHINERY, &c., of the best description, in good working order.—To view the same, apply to Mr. Isaac Britton, bailiff, Soundwell Coal Works, Kingswood, near Bristol

TO BE LET IN FLINTSHIRE, a considerable district of COAL LAND, comprising upwards of 1000 acres, most conveniently situated for railway and water carriage. A line of tramroad runs through the property, connecting with the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the River Dee; the tramroad is upon easy gradients, and may be extended at a very small outlay, so as to command a large mile in the transit of bricks, tiles, and other minerals from the adjoining localities. For further information, apply to Mr. Robert Williams, mine agent, Ty Uchaf, Mold.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

Mr. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. CROFTS having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to DIVIDEND MINES, has on hand, or can procure, the best of those appearing in the London market, and in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, which, judiciously selected, will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

In PROGRESSIVE MINES, Mr CROFTS when called upon to recommend will do so, but prefers to be asked an opinion rather than give one. The mines of this class most in demand this week have been as under:—

East Tamar	North Wheal Robert	Wheal Norris
Wheal Arthur	Wake Climsland Con.	North Damsel
Penllyne Court	Wh. Carpenter, S. Syd.	Balnoon Consols
Tavy Consols	Wheal Golden	Merllyn
East Russell	North Wheal Trelawny	West Wheal Towan
Wheal Russell	Wheal Edward	Herodsfoot
Hennock	Clive	North British
Wheal Yeoland	East Tamar	Scottish Australian

Mr. CROFTS transacts every description of business through the medium of the Stock Exchange, but more particularly in COLONIAL GOLD, PORT PHILIP, and NOUVEAU MONDE; and NORTH BRITISH, and SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN LAND SHARES; the two latter may, perhaps, be designated as the most eligible investments of the day.

Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

Dated Friday, March 11, 1853, No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

MR. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT, 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years), Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the *Mining Journal*, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. LANE will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, AND 28, NEW BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

Mr. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Kilbricken	Treavean
Alfred Consols	Leeds and St. Aubyn	Trumpet Consols
Allt-y-Crib	Leeds Town Consols	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate)
Anglo-Californian	Lelant Consols	Tywardreath
Balnoon Beacon	Levant Liberty	Tywarnhayle
Bedford United	Linares	Union Tin
Bell and Lanarth	Marke Valley	Unity Consols
Bicton Consols.	Mary Ann	United Mines (Taviak.)
Black Craig	Mendip Hills	United Mines (Gwen.)
Bodmin Consols	Merllyn Michell	Venton
Boringdon Consols	Molland	Wellington
Boscaswell Downs	Monarch Gold	West Abraham
Boscean Brewer	Mostyn	West Alfred Consols
Botallack	Nansegollan	West Caradon
Britannia Gold & Copper	Nant-y-Car	West Damsel
Bronfloyd	Neptune	West Darlington
Burra Burra (Australia)	North Levant	West Ding Dong
Callington	North Frances	West Stray Park
Caradon Wood	North Basset	West Phœnix (free sh.)
Carsons Creek	North Cornwall	West Providence
Cathedral Carvannal	North Damsel	West Russell
Castle Dinas Carn Brea	North Pool	West Seton
Cwm Erfin	North Roskear	West Treasury
Cawson Hill	North Stafford. Coal	West Trethellan
Chyprase Consols	North Wheal Robert	Wheal Brewer
Clive Comford	North Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Buller
Colonial Condurrow	Nouveau Monde	Wheal Carne
Cook's Kitchen	Okel Tor Orsedd	Wheal Catherine
Carvannal	Par Consols	Wheal Comford
Craddock Moor	Pembroke & E. Crinnis	Wheal Clifford
Crow Hill	Pendarves and St. Aubyn	Wheal Golden
Cubert Darren	Penhale Consols	Wheal Ellen (Breage)
Devon Burra Burra	Penzance Consols	Wheal Enys (Wendron)
Devon and Courtenay	Perran St. George	Wheal Fanny
Devon Consols North	Phœnix Great Consols	Wheal Fatwork
Devon Great Consols	Poltimore	Wheal Fortune (Breage)
Devon Kapunda	Port Philip & Col. Gold	Wheal Kitty
Dolcoath	Praed Consols	Wheal Langford
Duke of Cornwall	Prignant Consols	Wheal Lovel
East Alfred Consols	Rix Hill	Wheal Norris
East Black Craig	Round Hill (Salop)	Wheal Russell
East Darren	Silver Valley	Wheal Reeth
East Halamanning	Sidney Godolphin	Wheal Robin
East Margaret	Sourton Consols	Wheal Samson
East Pool	South Frances	Wheal Squire
East Russell	South Caradon	Wheal Surprise
East Seton and Maude	South Condurrow	Wheal Trebarvah
East Tamar	South of Scotland	Wheal Trefusis
East Wheal Rose	South-West Phœnix	Wheal Trelawny
East Wheal Russell	South Wh. Basset	Wheal Tremayne
Esgair Llee	South Wheal Lovel	Wheal Tryphena
Exmoor Eliza	South Carn Brea	Wheal Seton
Four Dargue (Cumberl.)	South Tolgus	Wheal Sydney
Garreg Gonamena	Spearne Consols	Wheal Uny
Golden Mile Lead Mines	St. Aubyn and Grylls	Wheal Wrey
Grambler and St. Aubyn	St. Day United	Wheal Zion
Great Beam	St. Ive's Consols	West Wheal Alfred
Great Crinnis	Stray Park	West Wheal Frances
Great Nugget Vein Co.	Swanpool	West Wheal Robins
Great Sheba Consols	Tavy Consols	West Wheal Russell
Great Crinnis	Tamar Consols	West Wheal Treasury
Great Work Tincroft	Tees Side	Wheal Tehidy
Great Wheal Alfred	Trebarvah	West Basset [Tawton.
Great Wheal Baddern	Trebell Consols	Wheal Fortune (South
Great Wheal Fortune	Trefusis Trebane	Wheal Gill Wheal Jane
Great Wheal Vor	Trelawny	Wheal Langford
Great Bryn Consols	Treloweth Trevena	Wheal Lemon
Halamanning	Treviskey and Barrier.	Whitford
Herodsfoot	Trelusbeck	Wood Mine

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

J. J. REYNOLDS will furnish a LIST, with the LATEST PRICES, of DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, together with others of a speculative character, which promise ultimately to remunerate the capitalist, the former and latter under the most respectable management—a most important point to be considered by persons disposed to invest, not only as regards the management, but especially in speculative mines, the respectability of the parties with whom they embark as co-adventurers.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—March 11, 1853.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER TIN MINE, TEMPORARY OFFICE,—6A, BELVIDERE ROAD, LAMBETH. JAS. FAIRWEATHER, Purser.

MR. JAMES HOLLOW, MINE SHAREBROKER, LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL. MINES INSPECTED by experienced AGENTS, and correct information furnished.

MR. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

MR. LELEAN, in announcing his ABSENCE from LONDON DURING the ENSUING WEEK, trusts his friends will accept this as sufficient explanation for any seeming neglect of acknowledgement to communications.

MESSRS. R. SYMONS AND SON, SURVEYORS, LITHOGRAPHERS, &c., TRURO.—LAND and MINES SURVEYED, and PLANS and SECTIONS DRAWN; MAPS, PLANS, SECTIONS OF MINES, CIRCULARS, PROSPECTUSES, BANKERS' CHEQUES, CARDS, &c., LITHOGRAPHED in the BEST STYLE.

MINING SHARES.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY has for SALE the following SHARES:—Hennock (£9); Leeds Town (£1 2s. 6d.); Rorrington (£1 5s.); Prince Albert (£1 17s. 6d.); Wheal Langford (£1); Perran Wheal Jane (£12 6s.); Hingston (£5 5s.); Wheal Guskus (£1 7s. 6d); Monarch (Australian) Gold (10s. 6d.); Worthings (10s.); and North British Australian. And will PURCHASE in the following:—East Russell, West Wheal Basset, Ritton Castle, Linares, Blaen Cayles, Churchestoke, Bronfloyd, and East Caradon. Mr. SPRATLEY also TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

2, Winchester-buildings, London.

TO BE SOLD, ONE SIXTY-FOURTH ORIGINAL SHARE in the ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY, price £700. Should the company, from any circumstance, fail to pay £10 per cent. during the next twelve months, the present owner guarantees to make up all deficiency.—Address, "A. B.," care of James Wyatt, Esq., 10, Gray's-inn-square.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consols	Trelawny	Wheal Margaret
West Providence	Bedford United	St. John del Rey
Lewis	South Tamar	Cobre
Trumpet Consols	North Basset	Alten
Tamar Consols	Carn Brea	Copiapo
Trehane	Tincroft	Cosaes

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

East Russell	Wheal Edward	Treleigh
St. Day United	Wheal Arthur	North Downs
Wheal Norris	Tavy Consols	West Towan
Rorrington	Stray Park	East Basset
North Damsel	Wheal Grenville	East Tamar
Herodsfoot	Wheal Harriett	Wheal Cupid
Gawton United	Garreg Cubert	Halamanning

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MINES.—The increased demand for metals, and the improvement in machinery and science, tend to the more profitable working of mines now than at any previous period. Devon Great Consols, on which only £1 per share has been paid, are now readily marketable at £450 to £460 per share; Wheal Buller shares, £5 paid, are marketable at £1200 to £1250 per share; Wheal Basset shares, £10 paid, are marketable at £560 to £580 per share; and many other British copper, lead, and tin mines are paying several hundreds per cent. profit on the original cost. Established dividend-paying mines of the best character may be bought to pay the purchaser from £15 to £20 per cent. per annum. Mines progressing, situate in good districts, under honest and able management, afford a wider field for profit than any other speculation. It is also true that the market values of English mines are rarely, if ever, influenced by political and extraneous causes, which produce such fearful fluctuations in railway and Stock Exchange securities generally. The dividends are usually declared and paid promptly every two or three months; and the influx of capital which mining investment is attracting renders this security, when judiciously selected, readily convertable. These remarks do not apply to the host of spurious schemes daily thrust upon the market, but only to the *bonâ fide* adventures which are under the management of miners and capitalists of tried experience and known respectability. Every information afforded, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms.—JAMES STEVENS TRIPP and Co., mining offices, Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.

MINING SHARES WANTED.—H. B. RYE is a BUYER of East Seton and Maude, Lelant Consols, Wheal Brewer, Lewis, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Carvannall, Cook's Kitchen, East Frongoch, Bryntail, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Trethellan, East Basset, Gustavus, West Towan, West Wheal Treasury, Wh. Carpenter (Gwinear), Wheal Neptune.—77, Old Broad-street.

AUSTRALIA.—ENGINEERS, CARPENTERS, AND SMITHS are REQUIRED by a PRIVATE ASSOCIATION of GENTLEMEN about to proceed to the DIGGINGS, with the most improved machinery. Passage out will be paid, fixed wages guaranteed, and a portion of the profits set aside for their benefit. Or, very eligible parties in the above trades, having a capital at command, say from £100 to £500 each, will be admitted members on very favourable terms.—Apply, with reference, which must be of the highest order, to Mr. J. B. Storey, Oakham, Rutland.

PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN is desirous of JOINING an established ENGINEERING or MANUFACTURING CONCERN as PARTNER, where his services, and the addition of a few thousand pounds, might be advantageously employed.—Address, "X. Y. Z.," Messrs. Cooke and Whitley, No. 1, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

COAL MANAGER.—A YOUNG MAN of extensive experience in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and has first-rate recommendations, is desirous of a SITUATION as UNDERVIEWER at home or Abroad. Has much experience in coke burning.—Address, "C. D. N.," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED,—An ENGAGEMENT as VIEWER, or MINE AGENT, at a COLLIERY, by a person who has had sixteen years' experience in the large collieries of Northumberland and Durham. With respect to character, ability, &c., the advertiser will be glad to refer to parties of the highest standing in the trade. Address, "B. R.," Durham, care of the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO MINE AGENTS AND BAILIFFS.—WANTED, a YOUNG, ACTIVE, and PRACTICAL MAN, to take the MANAGEMENT of a small COPPER and LEAD MINE. This offers an excellent opening to a young man desirous of advancing himself, as a preference will be given to a practical miner, if he be acquainted with, and competent now to undertake a management. Unexceptionable references for strict honesty and integrity will be necessary.—Address, by letter in first instance, with full particulars, to "A. B.," Mr. Golds, law stationer, No. 13, Gray's-inn-square.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, some TONS of OLD FILES, of GOOD STEEL, BROKEN or WHOLE.—Address, "No. 100," office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

STEAM-ENGINES AND BOILER.—WANTED, a BOILER, new or second-hand, about 32 ft. long, and from 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. diameter, with or without tube. Also, TWO HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, about 12-in. and 15-in. cylinders, and 3 ft. stroke.—Particulars, stating weight and dimensions of boiler (if second-hand, how long in use), with price, and all other necessary information, to be forwarded to Jos. Monychurch, Agricultural Implement Works, Haverfordwest.

STEAM-ENGINE WANTED.—A STEAM-ENGINE for PUMPING WATER from MINES, upon the Cornish plan, with cylinder from 60 to 70-inch diameter, not less than 8 feet stroke, either with or without boilers, pumps, rods, &c. Any party having an engine of this description to dispose of, are requested to furnish full particulars of the same, and the lowest price thereof, addressed to Mr. William Rowe, Mount-street House, Wrexham.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, 260 yards 21-in. diameter PUMPS, with bucket trees, clack-pieces, windbores, and working-barrels, complete. They are in excellent order; having been in use a very short time, are quite as good as new, and lie ready for delivery at a railway station in the north of England. The pumps can be shipped at Seaham Harbour.—For price and other particulars, apply to Haggie Brothers, patent rope manufactory, Gateshead on Tyne.

TO MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.—STEAM-ENGINES.—FOR SALE, ONE SECOND-HAND 30-horse power double cylinder CONDENSING ENGINE, and a NEW ONE of 20-horse power, not quite finished, the consumption of best coals only 3 lbs. per horse power per hour; also a PAIR of 12-horse HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, and others of smaller power.—Apply, by letter only, to "A. B. C.," care of W. Joyce and Co., engineers and ship builders, Greenwich, Kent.

MINING ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 10½-inch cylinder ENGINE, now at WHEAL TREWANE, St. Kew, Cornwall, not being sufficiently powerful for the purposes of the mine, is TO BE SOLD, with boiler, complete, price £130.—Apply to Mr. Cole, purser of the company, 12, Old Jewry Chambers; or to Capt. Goldsworthy, on the mine.

MINING TIMBER.—A LARGE SUPPLY of the above on SALE by John Gatley, Truro, Cornwall.—March 5, 1853.

BODMIN CONSOLS LEAD MINES, IN CORNWALL.—A GENTLEMAN, who holds a greater interest in these mines than his other engagements justify, is desirous of SELLING TEN or TWENTY of his SHARES. The calls are all paid, £11 on each share. A powerful steam-engine and two boilers are on the mines. Considerable work has been executed, and the first parcel of silver-lead ore has just been sold at good prices. The balance sheet rendered to the 1st inst. may be inspected. A very considerable sacrifice will be made, and no doubt great profit will accrue to the purchaser of these shares, as almost any offer will be accepted, although the prospects are brilliant. Apply to "C. T.," 12, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, before Ten or after Five o'clock.

PAR CONSOLS MINE, CORNWALL.—In 6400 shares.—The FOUR-MONTHLY DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per share (free of tax), declared on the 1st inst., can be RECEIVED by adventurers in London, on application to the office, Winchester House, Old Broad-street.—March 5, 1853.

Crandons in Par Consols, West Fowey, and Prideaux Wood Mines, can be offered and the reports seen, at the office as above.

DIE KOLNISCHE BERGWERKS GESELLSCHAFT; OR

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.

SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE.

Established in Prussia for working Copper, Lead, Zinc, and other Mines.
Capital, 800,000 Thr, or £120,000, in 120,000 Shares of 6 Thr. 20 S. g., or £1 each.
GERANT—William Jesse, Esq., Director of the Nouveau Monde Mining Company.
SOUS GERANT—Carl Martin, Notary Royal, Cologne.
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.
MAJOR THE HON. H. B. DALZELL, 7, Sussex-place, Hyde Park.
COUNCIL.
HERMANN CAMPHAUSEN, Jun. (of the firm of A. and L. Camphausen), Cologne
JULIUS MOLLER, Merchant, Elberfeld
CARL SCHMIDT, Judge of the Court of Appeal, Cologne
ROBERT JOHN LATTEY, Esq. (of the firm of Lattey Brothers, Calcutta), Erin House, St. John's Wood
H. H. LINDSAY, Esq., East India Chambers
Capt. J. P. MACDOUGALL, Director of the Church of England Life Assurance Company
ENGINEER—John Arthur Phillips, Esq., F.G.S., 8, Stamford-street, Blackfriars.
BANKERS—Messrs. A. and L. Camphausen, Cologne; Messrs. Sapte, Muspratt, Banbury, and Co., 77, Lombard-street.
SOLICITOR—William Loaden, Esq., 28, Bedford-place, Russell-square.
BROKERS—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 30, Lothbury; Messrs. Barnett and Ellis, 11, Birchin-lane.

OFFICES—In Cologne: Wollkuche, No. 16. In London: 29, Moorgate-street.

This Company is established for the purpose of working and profitably developing the resources of a large mineral district in Rhenish Prussia, under the law of "Commandite," by which the Certificates of Shares are only issued in exchange for full payment; and for the security of the Shareholders, no transfer of the same can take place except by entry in the books of the Company. No Shareholder is required to execute a Deed, or is subject to any call on the Shares, or any liability whatever. The affairs of the Company will be conducted by the Gerant, aided by the advice of the Council, among whom are members of two of the most eminent banking and mercantile firms in the Rhenish provinces.

The proceeds of the Mines will be remitted to London, and the dividends will be paid in London and Cologne.

A contract has been made with the owners of various mines, containing extensive lodes of Copper, Lead, Zinc, and other minerals, situated within a radius of from five to thirty miles of Cologne (held in perpetuity under a grant from the King of Prussia, reserving a royalty of only five per cent. on the net annual profits), to purchase all their mining property and rights upon the following terms:—£30,000 cash, and 18,000 Shares on taking possession of the Mines. The remainder of the purchase-money—25,000 Shares—is to be deposited with the bankers of the Company, and will not be delivered to the vendors until a dividend of ten per cent. shall have been paid upon the capital previously subscribed. The Council, after due and careful investigation, assisted by the opinions and advice of their engineers, have every reason to believe that the result will fully justify them in securing the Mines on these terms.

CAPTAIN JAMES GRIPE (for many years mineral agent or toller to the late lessees of the minerals of the Duchy of Cornwall), in September, 1852, examined and reported favourably on the whole of the Mines. He says, "I beg to assure you that I have, during my three-week's examination of these Mines, endeavoured conscientiously to fulfil the trust reposed in me, and if, in some few instances, the Mines described in my Report, do not come up to the full expectation of your hopes, on the other hand, there are many others of equal, if not superior, value to any mines we have in England." Upon the five principal Mines, which the Company will immediately work, called Cecilia, Christiana, Verwirrung, Fahrenberg, and Rahrbacher Hohe, he remarks: "*These Mines I have carefully examined, and I can confidently assert that I have never seen Mines so capable of producing great results.*"

Mr. JOHN ARTHUR PHILLIPS, who was deputed by the Council to inspect these Mines in January, 1853, made a detailed report, which may be seen at the office of the Company, and which he concludes as follows:—"The roads in the district are, with but few exceptions, exceedingly good, and the Mines situated within short distances from them. The resources of the country will be much increased on the completion of the new Railway from Elberfeld to Marburg, which is already staked out, and passes directly through the mining district. In addition to the mineral wealth of the country, labour is exceedingly cheap, and wood, iron, and coals are to be obtained at reasonable prices. The foregoing Mines will, I believe, prove highly productive when worked by the aid of effective machinery, and I can therefore strongly recommend them to the notice of British capitalists; and I would suggest that 25,000*l.*, or thereabouts, should be expended in machinery, engines, and other appliances, in order fully to develop the resources of these Mines." The Council have not embodied the Reports of Mr. Phillips and Captain Gripe in the Prospectus, but very copious extracts from them have been printed in a pamphlet, which may be obtained at the offices of the Company. The district in which the Mines are situated may be reached in thirty hours from London. At various establishments near Cologne machinery of every description can be obtained at reasonable prices.

The remainder of the Mines will continue to be worked in the German manner, as at present; but the Company's engineer will be directed to examine and report upon them at intervals, with a view to the gradual introduction of machinery, and a more improved and extended system of working. In the opinion of Mr. Phillips, the ores may be smelted on the spot much cheaper than in England, and it is intended to erect smelting works, and thereby complete the operations of the Company. The small smelting furnaces, and the dwelling-house and offices at present existing, together with about seventy acres of freehold land, are included in the purchase.

Assays of the ores which have been made by Mr. Phillips, by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, and by Mr. Mitchell, yield from 12 to 32½ per cent. of copper, from 45 to 79 per cent. of lead, which also contains from 1 oz. 16 dwts. to 32 oz. 13 dwts. 8 grs. of silver to the ton, and 66½ per cent. of zinc.

Zinc, which may be obtained in large quantities in the district in question, will also form a very valuable source of profit; the Vieille Montagne Company, formed for working Calamine ores, in 1837, after paying large dividends, and returning to the Shareholders 8*l.* of their capital on every 40*l.* Share, had the satisfaction of seeing its 32*l.* Shares at 400*l.*

The Council would have preferred to issue Shares of 5*l.* each, but the law under which this Company is constituted requiring that the Shares should be paid up in full, they have resolved to issue them of 1*l.* only; the Council, however, should such a course be desirable, reserve to themselves power to increase the capital of the Company by a further issue of Shares, with the consent of the proprietary, the holders of old shares having the preference in regard to such issue.

Applications for Shares may be made in London to the Brokers, or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 29, Moorgate-street. In Cologne applications will be received by the Sons Gerant, Carl Martin, No. 10, Wollkuche.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me Shares of 1*l.* each in the above Company; and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the deposit of 1*l.* per Share.

Dated this day of 185

Name in full.....
Residence.....
Reference.....
Business or Profession.....
Signature.....

THE CHALANCHES SILVER MINING COMPANY,

for the Extraction of Native Silver, Silver Lead, Copper, Nickel, and Cobalt. Departments D'Isere et Hautes Alpes, France. Concessions in perpetuity. Established (and now at work) under the French law of "Commandite," whereby the liability of each Shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his Shares. No Deed required to be signed. The Shares to be payable to bearer. Application will be made in due course to the French Government for the conversion of the present Company into a "Societe Anonyme."—In 6,000 Shares, of 10*l.* each, of which 2,800 only remain to be subscribed for, the rest having been already appropriated. 5*l.* to be paid on allotment, and 5*l.* on the 1st of June next.

CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD KEANE, Stetchworth-park, Cambridgeshire.
M. LE VICOMTE LOUIS ETIENNE FRANCOIS HERICAUT DE THURY, Membre de l'Academie des Sciences, Inspecteur Generale Honoraire des Mine. Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, 71, Rue St. Dominique, Paris.
M. SIMON GASPARD JANGOT, Proprietaire, Rentier, Chateau de Chessy-les-Mines Department du Rhone.
CAPTAIN GEORGE KEANE, Montpellier-road, Brighton.
J. PARTRIDGE THARP, Esq., Regent-street, London.
H. HARINGTON THOMAS, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, 11, Old Steyne, Brighton,
HENRY VANSITTART, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., Forest Hill, Sydenham.

GERANTS.—Mons. Pierre Alexis Lefebvre, Allemont, Greenoble; Mr. Henry C. Newton, London.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Ch. Noel, H. Place, and Co., 9, Faubourg Poissonniere, Paris; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, London.
NOTAIRE.—M. Guyon, 25, Boulevart Bonne Nouvelle, Paris.
SOLICITORS.—M. H. Perome, Avoue, 35, Rue de Bourbon, Villeneuve, Paris; Messrs. Howard and Dollman, 141, Fenchurch-street, London.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Taunton and Bush, 26, Austinfriars, London.
OFFICES.—Rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris; 3, Lothbury, London.

The Mines of Chalanches D'Allemont are situated in the Department d'Isere, about twenty-five miles from Greenoble, on the high road from that city to Italy, *via* Briancon. They contain in great abundance native silver, nickle, and cobalt ores. Their mineralogical and geological character is of the highest order, and their celebrity is historical; and it is incontestably proved, by a most minute and searching investigation, that nothing but a judicious appliance of practical science, engineering skill, and adequate capital is wanting to ensure, within a very brief period, the most lucrative results.

The capital has been carefully estimated at an amount which will provide for every contingency, and as it will not be expended in testing the problematical riches of a new mine, but in adequately developing the acknowledged resources of a property whose productiveness has been placed beyond all doubt, the Directors confidently express their conviction that they will be enabled to declare a dividend within a very limited period.

Originally discovered in 1768 by some peasants, these Mines were subsequently worked by the French Government, under the direction of Mr. Binelli, a Piedmontese engineer, who in the first year of his operations extracted, without art or method, 6000 marcs of silver, of the value of 330,000 francs (13,400*l.*) They were afterwards granted by letters patent of Louis XVI., to his brother Le Comte de Provence (Louis XVIII.), for whom they were successfully worked till the Revolution under the management of Mr. Schreiber, a Saxon engineer, by whom silver of the value of nearly 120,000*l.* was extracted. The average yield of the ore smelted was nearly 8*l.* per ton. On the occurrence of the Revolution, the Republican Government refused the requisite funds for working the Mines, and they were consequently abandoned. Ultimately the concessions passed into the hands of parties who not only wanted mining skill and capital, but disagreed amongst themselves, and became involved in litigation.

In one of the levels a block of pure native silver, weighing 36,000 francs (1440*l.*), was found, which was preserved as a curiosity in the cabinet of the Comte de Provance until the Revolution of 1792, when it shared the fate of the rest of the royal treasures.

Hitherto the Mines have been worked for silver only, and the operations have been exclusively confined to the surface veins (nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea), which have never been proved in depth. Cobalt, however, exists in large quantities, combined with antimony and arsenic. Some of the refuse, or slakes, scattered about the works as valueless, were recently sold to some Germans for the Cobalt, and realised 3,000*l.* Nickel, also, is abundant, and the title to an extensive deposit of copper, discovered in January last, in the immediate vicinity of Allemont, has likewise been secured. Assays made on the spot by Captain J. R. Pill, of Perran St. George Mines, who inspected the Mines in May last, shew from 15 to 25 per cent. of Nickel and Cobalt, whilst as much as from 35 to 40 per cent. of Nickel was realised by him from specimens of Kupfer-Nickel. Some specimens have yielded upwards of 50 per cent. of Nickel and 20 per cent of silver. The latter metal evidently pervades all the products of the Mine, for out of thirteen specimens brought over by Captain Webb—a practical Cornish engineer, who also inspected the Mines in May last—and assayed for silver by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, of London, that metal was discovered in every one, in proportions varying up to 261 ounces per ton. Ten of the specimens taken indiscriminately in January last, by Mr. White, from the old workings at the Mines, and assayed by Messrs. Longmaid and Son (9th February, 1853), show silver in proportions varying from 3 oz. 11 dwt. 20 gr., to 2122 oz. 6 dwt. 7 gr. to the ton, with considerable quantities of Nickel and Cobalt.

The Mine of Grand Clos, of which this Company likewise holds the concession in perpetuity, is situated about twenty miles from Allemont, in the department des Hautes Alpes, and contains lead, in prolific abundance, with a large per centage of silver. An assay by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey (8th February, 1853), gives 15 cwt. 0 qrs. 21 lbs. of lead, and 11 oz. 1 dwt. of fine silver to the ton, while as much as 33 ounces of silver to the ton have been found in other specimens. A neighbouring lead mine, whose entire capital is less than 4,000*l.*, has, during the past year, realized a net profit of 2,500*l.*

Mr. White, Mining Inspector, who is now organising the works at the Mines, was sent out by the Directors in December last. His elaborate report, together with those of Mr. Gueymard, Ingenieur en Chef du Department d'Isere, Captain Pill and Captain Webb, and the assays and specimens of the ores, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

The buildings, machinery, and plant, at both Mines are in good order, those at Grand Clos having been recently erected; labour is abundant, wages low, water-power inexhaustible, roads good, and fuel immediately available. No drainage is required, nor any engines for raising water.

The Company is in complete possession of the Mines, plant, and *materiel*. One-fourth of the purchase money has been already paid, the remaining three-fourths are to be paid in shares, which are not to be issued for a considerable period.

The entire direction of the Mines will be entrusted to experienced English engineers and miners.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares to be made to the Brokers of the Company, Messrs. Taunton and Bush, No. 26, Austinfriars; to the Solicitors, Messrs. Howard and Dollman, 141, Fenchurch-street; or to the Conseil de Surveillance, at the offices, No. 3, Lothbury.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE OF THE CHALANCHES SILVER MINING COMPANY.

I request you will allot me Shares of 10*l.* each in the above Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number, that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of Five Pounds per Share on the same when required.

Name in full.....
Residence.....
Reference.....
Date.....

LE MINEUR CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY

(AUGUSTA MINE).—The London Board of Supervision have to announce the RECEIPT of REPORTS from the Gérant in California up to the 15th of January last, with a lump of gold, in weight 24 ozs., the produce of 4 tons 2 cwts. of quartz rock. The most encouraging accounts of the future prospects of the Company are also given. Under these circumstances, the Board have determined to EXTEND the period for APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES up to the 14th instant, when the LIST will be FINALLY CLOSED. In addition to this, a certificate has been received under the hands and seals of J. M. Bondurant, Esq., the county judge, and Edwd. C. Bell, Esq., the county clerk of Mariposa, stating that they have visited the mine officially, and selected promiscuously therefrom a lot of auriferous quartz specimens, of average yield, which has been shipped and is daily expected. The said lump of gold, as also the original certificate, may be seen at the offices any day during business hours.

By order, W. LLOYD JONES, Secretary.
Offices, 18, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY,

Southern Shore of Lake Superior, Michigan, United States.
Formed under an Act of the State of Michigan, enacted in February, 1853.
Incorporated with cap. 55 of the Revised Statutes for Limited Liability.
Capital 500,000 Dollars, or £100,000. In Shares of 25 Dollars, or £5 each;

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GEORGE MACLEAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Maclean, Maris and Co.), 3, Abchurch-lane.
FREDERICK TAYLOR, Esq., Liverpool.
J. N. BROWNE, Esq., 5, Tokenhouse-yard.
THOMAS GARLAND, Esq., Fairfield, Redruth, Cornwall.
Captain LEICESTER VERNON, Ardington House, Wantage, Berks.
CHARLES W. GRAHAM, Esq., 16, Bishopsgate-street Within.
WILLIAM WARD, Esq., New York. } United States of
HORATIO BIGELOW, Esq., Boston. } America.
SAMUEL W. HILL, Esq., Eagle Harbour, Lake Superior. }
BANKERS—Bank of the Republic, New York; Sir Charles Price, Bart., and Co., 3, King William-street, London.
SOLICITORS—P. T. Woodbury, Esq., 15, Wall-street, New York; William Loaden, Esq., 28, Bedford-place, Russell-square, London.
STOCK BROKERS—IN NEW YORK: Messrs. Haight and McLean, Merchants' Exchange.—IN LONDON: Messrs Sheppard and Sons, 28, Threadneedle-street; Messrs. H. R. Price and Pott, Pope's Head-alley.—IN MANCHESTER: Messrs. Johnston and Walker.—IN LIVERPOOL: Messrs. Henry Davies and Co.
TEMPORARY OFFICES—35, Wall-street, New York.
147, Leadenhall-street, London.

Applications for prospectuses, maps, and shares, to be made to the brokers; or at the Company's Offices, 147, Leadenhall street.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY.—NO APPLICATIONS

FOR SHARES can be RECEIVED by this Company after WEDNESDAY next, the 16th March.—147, Leadenhall-street, March 10, 1853.

THE UPPER CANADA MINING COMPANY.—

Incorporated by Act of Canadian Parliament, with limited liability. (Lakes Superior and Huron.) Capital £80,000 sterling, in Shares of £1 each, of which only one-half is now to be issued, and the Shareholders to have the option of taking a *pro rata* allotment in any future issue.

DIRECTORS IN CANADA.

GEORGE S. TIFFANY, Esq., President (Director of the Great Western Railway of Canada.
JAMES B. EWART, Esq. (Manager of Bank of British North America, Dundas, Canada
JAMES HAMILTON, Esq., M.D., Dundas
ENEAS KENNEDY, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton.
JAMES ADAM, Esq., Shipping Agent, Hamilton.

PRESENT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.

W. J. BIRCH, Esq., Pudlicote Hall, Oxfordshire.
GEORGE HALL, Esq., 9, Union-court, Old Broad-street.
W. MACKENZIE SHAW, Esq., 4, Austinfriars.

BANKERS—The Union Bank of London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Sutton, Ommanney, and Co., 6, Basinghall-street.
AGENTS—Messrs. Shaw, Cowan, and Co., 4, Austinfriars.

The vast territories of this Company are situate on Lakes Huron and Superior, within the British dominions, and under the laws, regulations, and protection of the British Government. A steamer has heretofore touched at one of the locations, and the best market for the copper and iron ores, as well as for the timber, and every other product of the soil, is within thirty hours' sail of that location, whilst the others are not at a greater distance than the American mines on the opposite side of the lake.

There are eight locations, of ten square miles each, all of which have been chosen by experienced geologists and practical men, after two years' exploration. One of these locations is in the same geological formation of amygdaloid trap as and immediately opposite to the celebrated Cliff and North West Mines, which are producing the greatest quantity of pure copper of any mines now worked.

The Shares of the Cliff Mine have 19 dollars paid, and now sell for 140 dollars, and the average dividend for the last three years has been 45 per cent.

The Copper Falls Company's shares have 7 dollars paid; their current price is now 55 dollars: and the shares of the others sell in the same proportion.

The other locations are considered equally rich in mineral wealth, and besides copper there is zinc, bleund, nickel, and cobalt, found in considerable quantities, and iron of such purity that it can be puddled at once, and in such a situation, on the side of a hill, that it can be quarried and shipped at a trifling expense, and to a large profit. This iron in its native state is as pure as Scotch pig iron, and of a quality equal to the best Russian. It is in great abundance, and only one mile from the shipping port.

For the whole of this property the Canadians have agreed to accept 12,000 paid-up Shares, and there is now due to the Government about 7,500*l.* as a final payment for the fee simple. The entire management is, therefore, vested in the English party in London.

In order to raise the necessary capital for completing this purchase, and prosecuting mining operations with vigour, the Directors in Canada applied to some influential parties here to assist them in procuring subscriptions for their stock. Before accepting this proposal, the parties here decided on sending a gentleman who had their entire confidence, accompanied by Captain Vivian, an experienced Cornish miner, to the spot, for the purpose of examining the locations, and testing the accuracy of the representations.

The mission has now returned to England, and, although the late period of the season prevented such a thorough examination of the different locations as would have been desirable, the Report substantiates the following state of facts:—

1. That at locations No 1 and 2 on Lake Huron, the Wallace Mine presents two promising lodes of about 16 feet width, containing copper ore, of at least equal average richness with that of the adjoining Bruce Mine, which left a clear profit of 9*l.* per ton of ore raised at the market price of last October.

2. That, at the other locations on Lake Superior, there are numerous copper veins, which, if traced back into the interior, would, in all probability, lead to the discovery of other valuable lodes; while it is by no means impossible that some of these lodes might prove to contain the same formation of rich native copper which is worked with such extraordinary results on the other side of the lake.

3. That, in addition to the copper, large masses of iron ore of extraordinary purity and fine quality, containing 6½ per cent. of pure metal, exist in two locations, one at the Wallace Mine on Lake Huron, and the other on Lake Superior.

4. The assay of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey of a surface specimen taken from the Wallace Mine, gives 15½ per cent. of pure copper, while that of an average specimen by Professor Hadley, of Geneva College, New York, taken from a depth of 20 feet, gives 31½ per cent.

The parties to whom the Report is addressed consider it sufficiently favourable to induce them to subscribe for 9,000 paid-up Shares, and a portion of the remainder is offered for subscription to the public.

The Company being incorporated by Act of the Canadian Legislature, the English Joint Stock Companies' Act does not apply, and no Deed is required to be signed.

The scrip will be payable to bearer.

Applications to be made to Messrs. Shaw, Cowan, and Co., No. 4, Austinfriars, in the following form.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE "UPPER CANADA MINING COMPANY," 4, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me Shares in this Company, and I hereby engage to accept the said Shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, according to the terms and conditions of the annexed Prospectus, dated March 8, 1853, and to pay the sum of 1*l.* per Share thereon into the Union Bank of London, when required so to do.

Occupation..... Name.....
Reference..... Address.....

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The London Committee of Agency have great pleasure in announcing to the Shareholders, that they have just concluded a very favourable arrangement for the lease of the Seymour Grant, in Braidwood, of 2,500 acres of land, embracing the famous Bell's Creek, Bell's Paddock, and other very rich gold deposits, referred to in all the local newspapers as of splendid promise.

The last extracts are as follows:—

"The Braidwood, Shoalhaven, and Araluen diggings, in the counties of St. Vincent and Argyle, rival those of the Turon in richness. Granite is the characteristic formation of the country in which they are situated. Mr. Hardy says, in his official report of the 15th December, 1851, 'The yield of gold in Bell and Major's Creeks is very large—the average earnings of the digger being, I think, greater than at the Turon. But I am still of opinion that the Valley of Araluen (to which these two creeks are merely tributary) will be the great gold-field of this quarter. The valley in question is for some miles exceedingly broad, from half to three-quarters of a mile; and I know, from personal inspection, that the gold is distributed over a great many parts of this valley, remote from the present course of the stream, so as to leave no doubt in my mind that this is the most extensive digging yet discovered, and I believe that several thousand diggers would not exhaust the locality for many years.'"—Gleanings from the Gold Fields, page 47.

"The Braidwood diggings next claim attention. They have hitherto been confined to the Major's and Bell's Creeks, which flow over the table-land above the Valley of Araluen, at the distance of about 10 miles from Braidwood, on the eastward of the dividing range of mountains. The gold is here found in the decomposed granite—at least so say the local geologists. The diggers amount to 500, who earn quite as much as the diggers on the Turon. The gold is fine and very pure, but the resources of this part of the country have been only very partially developed."—Times, 7th Jan., 1853.

The lease obtained is for three years, upon a royalty of 15 per cent., with option of renewal for 21 years upon revision of royalty, not to exceed 25 per cent.

This estate is situated about 120 miles south of Sydney, and 30 miles from the coast at Bateman's Bay, and therefore easily approached for every kind of machinery or supplies. The well-known rich Valley of the Araluen is in immediate contiguity with this estate.

The Committee has secured the eminent services of Dr. Archibald Colquhoun, an officer who has received the highest encomiums for his energy, zeal, and gallantry during the Jellalabad campaign under General Nott. He leads to this location a party of miners and artificers, who have been selected with care expressly for this expedition, and they have sailed on the 8th inst., per Antelope steamer, from Liverpool, with a supply of implements, stores, &c.

This party will be placed under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, E. B. Davis, Esq., to whom instructions have been already forwarded by the Overland Mail, with authority to arrange with the agents for the property, for receiving immediate possession with all benefit of existing licences. It is expected that the crushing mills already sent out will here be brought into very profitable employment, much of the gold being found in the hard granite boulders which abound in this district.

The Committee are in daily expectation of receiving by the Sydney and Great Britain steamers, advices of the results of the operations upon the Louisa Creek, already adverted to in their last report, dated January 19th.

By order of the Committee, H. A. DRAKE, Secretary.
March 9, 1853.

L'AIGLE D'OR MINING COMPANY of VIRGINIA

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Council of Superintendence in London, in the exercise of the discretion confided to them in the management of the affairs of the Company, deemed it prudent, before commencing extensive operations upon the Mine, to obtain a careful survey of that part of the Company's property by a scientific geologist.

To ensure the appointment of a gentleman duly qualified to perform this respectable duty, and to guard the interests of the Company in other respects, the Council dispatched a special agent of their own to New York, with instructions to select some person of undoubted experience and character. Acting upon these instructions, he applied to Colonel MAX JOSEPH GRITZNER, a practical mining engineer and geologist of the highest standing (who had been appointed by the Government of the United States to make geological researches for them in California, and who is still in the service of that Government*), and Colonel Gritzner consented to undertake the duties. The Colonel left Washington on the 14th January, 1853, and reached the Company's property on the 15th, remaining there until the 20th, during all which time he was occupied in the necessary examination of the mines. He confirms, in all particulars, the statements of the vendors as to the facilities for transit from the property. The road to Columbia runs through the middle of it: the James River and the Kenawha Canal are within ten miles, and the Louisa Court House Station of the Central Railroad of Virginia is within fifteen miles.

The property consists of two estates, now united, known as the Hodges and Eades estates, containing together 430 acres. With reference to the general surface aspect of the surrounding country, Col. Gritzner remarks:—

"In a geological point of view this section of the country is very promising for gold-mining purposes, and has a striking resemblance to the California gold region. The undulating land is covered with many parallel quartz veins, the outcrops of which yield, on a small outlay, certain and most satisfactory results. The veins are generally accompanied, on the laying and hanging sides, with a decomposed mica slate, which is even richer in the precious metals than the quartz itself. I ascertained that, in all cases, where not only the gold-washings, but the mainwork, has been done with a prudent management, great results have been realised."

With especial reference to the Company's property, Col. Gritzner reports that there are three mineral sections, containing several distinct veins, running through the property. He describes, with great minuteness, the nature, dip, and inclination of these veins, and the works that are upon them, and sends specimens from all. But as it is quite evident, from his Report, and from the assay made under the direction of the Council in London, that the operations of the Company will—for many years at least—find their most profitable results in the principal vein, they deem it best to avoid wearisome prolixity by describing that only, merely remarking that the indications and assays of other veins are quite satisfactory, and show returns superior to many established and productive mines,† although yielding in importance to the principal vein, which has been more fully developed.

This principal vein (called the Hodges vein) is on the Hodges section, and runs through the property to the length of 1,320 yards. The direction or course of the vein is north-east by north, and the dip to the east.

The mainwork on it is a shaft about 40 feet deep, now partly under water.

The vein was struck near the surface, averaging 2½ feet wide. Col Gritzner says, "There is an immense quantity of ore lying outside. I tested some of it, selecting average specimens, and found them rich in gold, yielding from one to six cents per pound of ore, besides numerous specimens with visible gold.‡"

There are various other shafts and cuts in the same vein which Colonel Gritzner also particularly describes, and great quantities of ore lying outside them.

"By common washing," he says, "which I made, the ores yielded an average of three cents per pound. A powerful grinding-machine could be supplied for a long time with the ores now lying outside, and would yield a most satisfactory result. The facilities for these works consist especially in the fact, that, excepting the tellurium in the Stockton section, and very few pyrites, the gold is not mingled with other metals, the roasting manipulation is not needed, and the entire work can be done by grinding and washing. The Stockton and the Hodges veins could be worked with adit levels. It seemed to me of sufficient importance to mention the surface ores specially in my Report, as I consider these ores of very great value."

Colonel Gritzner forwarded a number of samples from this principal vein, which were submitted to the assay of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey. The result of the specimens taken from the main works gives 1 oz. 3 dwts. 8 grs. of gold to the ton, which, at 4*l.* 4s. per oz. (Messrs. Johnson and Matthey's price), gives 4*l.* 16s. per ton. This contrasts favourably with the produce of the ore of other well-known and productive mines, viz., the St. John del Rey, 1*l.* 10s., the Mariquita, 1*l.* 12s. per ton.

The large quantities of surface ore reported by Col. Gritzner to be upon the premises are at once available, and, with the view of ensuring very speedy returns to the Shareholders, the Council have secured one of Cochrane's patent crushing machines, which are now crushing at the Belzora Gold Mines 40 tons each per day of 12 hours.§ Nor can any reasonable doubt be entertained that the workings of the Company's mine, aided by this improved machinery, will produce very satisfactory returns.

The following moderate calculations may serve as some guide to the probable results. Assuming 40 tons a day worth only 4*l.* per ton, to be crushed for 300 days, the gross result would be 48,000*l.* per annum, and 8,000*l.* would be an ample allowance for every expense.

If only half this ore be obtained, the Mine alone would pay a dividend of upwards of 30 per cent. per annum to the Shareholders on the whole capital.

But the Council beg to remind the Shareholders that the mine, though the principal, is not the only source from which the income of the Shareholders will proceed.

Colonel Gritzner has been instructed to make a geological and general survey of the 75,000 acres of land, and to report to the Company on the mineral product of that portion of their property. Indications of valuable coal fields are found there, and minerals of value are believed to abound. The Council will circulate among the Shareholders Colonel Gritzner's Report upon this as soon as they receive it. The Council cannot conclude more appropriately than by quoting the final opinion of Colonel Gritzner on the mine, viz:—"In conclusion, I report, that it is my unqualified opinion, that the auriferous veins which run through this estate are of immense value, and will produce most satisfactory returns, if properly worked. I remark, further, that the mines adjoining are now being worked with eminent success."

By order of the Council, D. NISBETT, Jun., Secretary.

Colonel Gritzner's Report is printed in extenso, with a plan of the property, and will be delivered at the Company's office to any Shareholder who may wish to possess himself of further details.

* Extract of a despatch, dated 5th March, 1851, from the Honourable Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to the Honourable Butler King, Washington, upon the geological mission of Colonel Gritzner, on behalf of the San Francisco, upon the geological mission of Colonel Gritzner, on behalf of the Treasury Department of the United States, to California:—"Colonel Gritzner is an experienced and scientific geologist and miner."

Extract of a despatch, dated 30th October, 1851, from the Honourable Allan A. Hall and the Honourable J. Butler King to the Honourable Thomas Corwin, at the close of this mission:—"Colonel Gritzner has performed the duties of his appointment entirely to our satisfaction, and with advantage to the public interests."

† For instance, the specimens taken from the Stockton vein, near Magee's Land, yielded £3 8s. 11d. per ton.

‡ The result of these washings would give £13 per ton of ore, but, of course, these rude tests are too uncertain to form the basis of sound calculation.

§ In the *New York Daily Times* of the 17th February last, is a letter from Mr. Fisher, the proprietor of the Belzora Gold Mines, to the following effect:—"Cochrane's quartz crushing machine, at these mines, owned by me, is now crushing my hardest quartz rock at the rate of 40 tons per day of twelve hours, when, with my old stamps, I could not crush more than a quarter of the amount at the same cost. I am highly pleased with the mode of delivery, and the manner in which the bulls brighten the gold, so that the quicksilver, in amalgamation, readily adheres to it." The Company's agent put the machine at work in New York, and in his presence it crushed 100 lbs. of iron ore in 84 seconds, and 100 lbs. of granite in 85 seconds.

L'AIGLE D'OR MINING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, U.S.—

Shareholders, and the public generally, are requested to take notice, that the REPORTS (*in extenso*) of the GOLD MINES, and also the LANDED PROPERTY made adjunctive thereto, will be DELIVERED, together with the PLANS, at the Company's offices, 22, Austinfriars, City.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, Strand (being 21

doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

PORT HUNTER AND MORETON BAY COAL MINING COMPANY, AUSTRALIA.

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, with power to increase the capital to £100,000 without further liability.
Provisionally Registered, 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110.

DIRECTORS.

The Rev. J. BARTLETT, Chairman of the Athenæum Life Assurance Company, 48
W. G. C. BODECKER, Esq., corn factor, Mark-lane. [Sackville-street.
CHARLES COLLICK, Esq., Director of the City of London Life Assurance Company, merchant, Thames-street.
CLIFFORD HENRY, Esq., Avenue Lodge, Ham, Surrey.
The Hon. C. SKEFFINGTON, St. John's-terrace, Holloway.
ROBERT WILLIAMS SOADY, Esq., Law Chambers, Chancery-lane.
THEODORE J. VALLOTTON, Esq., Carlton Chambers, and Kensington Gore.
CHARLES M. WILKINS, Esq., 30, Bucklersbury.

BANKERS—Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, and Co., Lombard-street.
BROKER—John Francis Neale, Esq., 3, Old Broad-street, City.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Jay and Pilgrim, 14, Bucklersbury, and Norwich.
ACTING ENGINEER—George Tate, Esq., C.E., 11, John-street, Adelphi, and Bawtry, Yorkshire.
SECRETARIES—Mr. W. D. George; Mr. Charles Wilday, for the Colony.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE ST., CITY.

This company is formed for the purpose of working large and extensive coal-fields that have lately been discovered in the vicinity of Port Hunter and Moreton Bay, Australia. The establishment of steam communication with Australia, and introduction of steam for inter-colonial trade, will create a demand for coal, which can be supplied from the natural coal-fields that are known to exist, to a vast extent, in that part of Australia known as Port Hunter and Moreton Bay, and which will prove not only highly remunerative to the company, but of immense advantage to the steam fleet employed for colonial purposes.

The great influx of emigration to Australia and New South Wales, and the great demand for that valuable article—coal, induce the promoters to undertake the present enterprise, their experience having taught them the commercial necessity which exists for promptly carrying out an undertaking so essentially advantageous to the colonies and to our shipping interest.

The vast tracts of these coal fields in Port Hunter, on the Coal River, and Moreton Bay, extending to the northward of Port Jackson and Sydney, are well known, and have been officially reported to the colonial authorities. Reference to the appendix, containing extracts from the Home Government Reports, will prove the value of the promoters' undertaking.

The valuable water communication from these ports is already well known, and the rivers extending up to the coal fields are capable of floating vessels of 150 tons burthen. The mania for gold-seeking has been so great, that the important article of coal, up to the present time, has been comparatively lost sight of, and it has been found very profitable to ship owners in this country to supply the demand.

The coal discovered at Coal River and Moreton Bay is of that superior quality which is found at Newcastle, and is entirely free from slate and stone. The immense supply that will be necessarily required for the steam fleet, and the various lines of railway now in contemplation, independently of manufacturing purposes, domestic use, &c., will guarantee to the company a certainty of large and frequent dividends to the shareholders.

In the vicinity are large farms, laid out in a high state of cultivation, immense herds of cattle and sheep being annually raised for market. The climate is one of the finest in the world. These coal fields at Port Hunter and Moreton Bay have been surveyed by Government for miles, and found to contain inexhaustible beds of coal. The expenses of working coal are much less than any other mining undertaking; there is no risk of the beds running out, and the value of coal is well known to every class of society. See the report of Sir G. B. Earp, member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand.

Port Hunter, formerly called Coal River, is the port of Newcastle, the capital of the great mining districts of New South Wales. It is about 80 miles northward of Sydney Harbour, and its entrance is sheltered by the celebrated Coal Island. It is a port of great note and trade, and receives its waters from several streams, rising in the Liverpool range of mountains, the principal of which is the River Hunter, having a course of 200 miles, and navigable for vessels of 150 tons burthen, some 50 miles up, with good and safe anchorage.

The fertility of the soil on the margin of this river, together with the extent of water communication, render these districts among the finest in the colony, and the value of establishing at Port Hunter and Moreton Bay two of the largest coal depôts in the world, must be evident to all; want of mining capital has hitherto caused this region to be totally neglected. The lands produce sufficient timber for building and mining purposes; as also for the construction of barges, necessary for the transmission of produce.

(See Larry's report to Government last year, upon the coal fields of this district; also Magnec's Government reports).

Every precaution will be taken by the deed of settlement to limit the liabilities of the shareholders and directors to the amount subscribed for.

The directors will make immediate arrangements with parties of the highest standing to proceed to Port Hunter and Moreton Bay, in order to complete all necessary arrangements, in accordance with the laws of the colony, with full power to act, and engage persons to commence immediate operations so soon as the title deeds are completed on behalf of the company. In the meantime, they have the pleasure of stating that the Acts of Parliament and Charts, and all full information are now in their possession, confirming all the above statements, and warranting the purchase of these lands in fee simple from the Government at a price that will render the capital ample for the working of these mines.

Negociations are already in progress, and nearly completed, for the purchase of land, near the Town of Newcastle, at the entrance of the River Hunter, which will form an important feature in the company's undertaking.

The machinery required for coal working will be dispatched with the parties acting for the shareholders and directors, in order that no time may be lost, and that the object may be carried out forthwith for the mutual benefit of all.

Port Hunter and Moreton Bay Coal Company, Australia.

GENTLEMEN,—Be pleased to allot me ..... shares in the above undertaking, or any less number you may think proper, and I hereby agree to pay the amount required.

I am, your obedient servant,

Address .....
Name in full .....
Reference .....

To the Directors of the Port Hunter and Moreton Bay Coal Company.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COAL and INTER-COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Provisionally Registered Pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 110.
Capital £150,000, in 75,000 Shares of £2 each. With power to increase to £300,000.
Deposit £1 per Share.

A Charter of Incorporation or Colonial Act to be applied for, limiting the liability of Shareholders.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BANBURY, Esq., (Messrs. Sapte, Muspratt, Banbury and Co.) 49
EDWARD BARNARD, Esq., (Agent for the Australian Colonies, and Director of the Bank of Australasia.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS ENGLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas England and Son,) 7, George Yard, Lombard Street.
BENJAMIN SMITH LLOYD, Esq., 24, Abchurch Lane.
FRANCIS PEGLER, Esq., (Messrs. Pegler, Brothers,) 45, Lime Street.
SAMUEL FRANCIS WHITE, Esq., (Messrs. Dauglish and White,) 9, Great Saint Helen's.

(With power to add to their number.)

COLONIAL MANAGEMENT.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales.
GEORGE ALFRED LLOYD, Esq., Sydney.
PHILIP LEVI, Esq., Adelaide, South Australia.
DAVID MOORE, Esq., Melbourne, Port Philip.

AUDITORS.—Peter Hardy, Esq., F.R.S., (Actuary to the London Assurance Corporation). J. E. C. Koch, Esq., (Resident Secretary to the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Sapte, Muspratt and Co., London. Bank of Australasia, in the Colonies.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Coode, Brown and Co., King's Arms Yard. Messrs. J. Nokes and Son, 1. Mecklenburgh Square.
SECRETARY.—Mr. S. J. Green.
AGENTS IN CHINA, for the Engagement of Chinese Labourers. —Messrs. C. Bucton and Co., of Macao and Hong-Kong.

OFFICES, 77, CORNHILL.

This Company has been for some time in course of formation, and is directed towards two objects:—

The First is, to develope the coal-fields upon the Hunter River, New South Wales, with the view of answering the urgent demand for an abundant and regular supply of coal at the several ports and stations of the Australasian Colonies.

In furtherance of this object, the Directors have secured a contract from the Proprietor, who is resident in England, for the purchase of a freehold estate of 1,920 acres, situate on the banks of the Hunter, in the centre of the coal district.

In addition to the Kennington Estate, the Directors have agreed to lease, on most advantageous terms, the well known Ebenezer Collieries on Lake Macquaire. These collieries, comprising about 1,280 acres, are most desirably situated about seven miles up the Lake from the sea-coast at Moon Islet, and the natural facilities for working them are such as are very rarely met with.

The second object of the Company is to supply the pressing demands for regular and adequate Steam Navigation throughout the Australasian Colonies. The requirements of coasting and inter-colonial traffic, both as regards passengers and goods, between Adelaide, Geelong, Melbourne, Hobart Town, Launceston, Two-Fold Bay, Sydney, Newcastle, Port Stephens, Port Macquarie, Clarence River, Moreton Bay, and all the ports of the Australasian and New Zealand coasts, are daily increasing, and present a wide field for legitimate and profitable enterprise, as proved by the most careful estimates and calculations. For these purposes several iron screw steam vessels of the first class have been provisionally contracted for.

Letailed prospectuses and application for Shares to be made in the annexed form to the Solicitors, or to Messrs. Eykyn, Brothers, 22, Change Alley; or Messrs. Taunton and Bush, 26, Austin-friars; or to the Secretary, 77, Cornhill.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES COAL AND INTERCOLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me ..... Shares in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number, and to pay the sum of 1l. on each Share when required.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

(Signature) .....
Name in Full .....
Profession, &c. .....
Address .....
Reference .....
Date .....

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COAL AND INTER-COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATIN COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this Company will be RECEIVED after THURSDAY next, the 17th March. By order of the Board, 50
March 12, 1853. S. J. GREEN, Secretary.

WOODSIDE COLLIERY COMPANY, FOREST OF DEAN.

TO BE WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Capital £20,000, in 10,000 shares, of £2 per share, to be paid on allotment.

TRUSTEES.

ALEXANDER ANGUS CROLL, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.
EDWARD KINGSFORD, Esq., London and Westminster Bank, Southwark.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

EDWARD BROOKS, Esq., 23, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood.
JONAS BROWNE, Esq., merchant, 123, Fenchurch-street. 51
CHARLES KINGSFORD, Esq., Lewisham; and 37, Crutched-friars, City.
BROOKE MURIEL, Esq., 4, Wellington-street, London-bridge. [on-Tyne.
JOHN BELL MUSCHAMP, Esq., Claremont House, Kensington; and Newcastle-
JOHN PEACOCK, Esq., Central Hill, Upper Norwood.
THOMAS WILSON, Esq., 163, Cheapside.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bolding and Pope, 35, Fenchurch-street.
BROKERS—Messrs. Bladon and Cavell, 25, Change-alley.
BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank.

The coal-field proposed to be worked by this Company is held by them under an agreement for a lease for a term of 1000 years, the same being held by the lessors under a grant from the Crown, and comprises an area of about 275 acres, and contains a vein or bed of coal averaging from 4½ to 6 ft., and in some places it has proved as much as 10 ft. in thickness. Two pits have already been sunk, and headings driven out in the coal. The nature and value of the coal have, therefore, been proved; and it is most important and satisfactory to state that some of the finest coal ever procured in the Forest was obtained from these works. Considerable quantities were supplied at the pit's mouth to the country trade for household and other purposes, maisters, and the gas-works at Ross.

The want of railway communication has hitherto kept the productions of this coal-field entirely out of the London and provincial markets; this difficulty is now obviated by means of a branch of the Great Western Line of Railway, already considerably advanced, and under contract to be completed within the year, and which will be brought close up to the pit's mouth. A direct communication with the London markets will thus be established, as well as with about 100 market and 6 seaport towns.

When the railway is opened, there will be complete facility for the transmission of the coals by water from Gloucester, where vessels now take in ballast in order to proceed to Newport or Cardiff for coal—a practice which will certainly be abandoned when these pits can supply coal at a price but little exceeding the present cost of ballast.

Arrangements are in progress for re-opening the works on such a scale that 500 tons of coal per day may be raised. The cost per ton for getting, loading, and delivering at Gloucester will not exceed (by contract) 4s. per ton; and at London 9s. per ton. It is, therefore, clear that, after making ample allowance for current expenses and all outgoings, a dividend of at least 25 per cent. may be confidently relied upon.

The liability of the shareholders will be limited to the amount of their shares, under the rules which will be prepared in conformity with the Cost-book System.

Prospectuses with plans of the property, and forms of application for shares, may be had of the brokers or solicitors to the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Committee of Management of the Woodside Colliery Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot me ..... shares in the Woodside Colliery Company, and I hereby agree to accept of the said shares, or any less number, and to pay for the same upon allotment.

Name of referee .....
Residence .....
Occupation .....
Name in full .....
Residence .....
Occupation .....
Date .....

WOODSIDE COLLIERY COMPANY.

—The Committee of Management hereby give notice, that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

By order of the Committee, 52
35, Fenchurch-street. BOLDING & POPE, Solicitors for the Company.

THE GRENVILLE DELABOLE COMPANY.

Conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."
In 8000 shares of £1 10s. each.—£1 to be paid on allotment.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

ROBERT M. FELLOWES, Esq., Dorset-square.
HENRY RYDON, Esq., Pyrland House, Highbury New Park. 53
J. C. WILCOCKS, Esq., Colleton-crescent, Exeter.
JOSEPH BROWNE, Esq., Manager of the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock.
Dr. H. H. DRAKE, Ledrey House, St. Austell.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., London; Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock.

This company is formed for the purpose of extending the operations of the Grenville Delabole Slate Quarry, situate in the parish of St. Teath, near Camelford, Cornwall, and forming part of the well-known Delabole slate district. The slate beds of this quarry are proved to extend over nearly 40 acres, held under lease for 40 years, at a present rental of £60 per annum, to be increased to £100 after three years, or 1-18th royalty, instead of rental. The slate is of the very best quality, its cleavage and tenacity are unsurpassed, and the colour, which is a light bluish grey, has been preferred by architects of the first eminence in London. The blue, however, becomes more intense as the depth increases. Those who are not acquainted with the nature of Delabole slate, are referred to Sir Henry De la Beche's treatise on geology, in which he particularises it as the strongest, best durable, and best slate in the world. In some places the slate beds reach the surface; and throughout the sett the overburden is much less than in quarries generally.

The quarry possesses superior advantages in situation for economical working, being a short distance from the shipping port, and lying at the head of a valley, which descends about three-quarters of a mile to the sea; water power is available, and every convenience afforded for depositing the refuse.

It is asserted that no investment yields a more lucrative return for the employment of capital than the subject proposed. There are quarries now paying £100,000 per annum, and few or none present greater capabilities than the Grenville Delabole.

COPY OF REPORT FROM MR. NICHOLAS ENNOR.

To the Grenville Delabole Company.

Wiveliscombe, Somerset, Dec. 21, 1852.—Gentlemen: In accordance with your request, I this day visited the above-named quarry, when I found your grant for quarrying purposes to be very extensive..... Its natural advantages excelled by none in the district. I next examined the recent excavation, which is about 80 ft. by 50 ft. area, depth from 40 to 50 ft. Throughout the whole of this sinking the rock appears to be unusually clear of the quartz formations, known to be so injurious to the cleavage of slate. Across the middle of the quarry there are four cross-heads, an indication at all times found in good roofing slate rock; these joints, or cross-heads, have cut the middle beds into small blocks, as is usually the case. The adjoining beds, on either side, in the bottom, appear much larger and of good quality, presenting a smooth surface of a sound metallic character. The colour is a light blue, which is now taking precedence with all architects to the dark blue slates, that draw heat, and decompose and warp timber. From long experience, and careful observations as to what are favourable indications in slate formations, I unhesitatingly say, this quarry at present presents every appearance of being an inexhaustible deposit of slate, to sufficiently develope and carry out which a nominal capital of £10,000 should be named, to be called in instalments, if required, by which time, from present appearances, the working plant, slate sold, and stock in hand, might be fairly estimated at £7000, to meet that sum. Having also taken a cursory glance from the quarry to the sea, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, I noticed that a tramroad could be laid down, so as to enable the parties to ship the produce through the summer at a trifling expense, by an outlay of from £500 to £700; this is estimated in the above-named sum. In conclusion, I beg to remark that quarry speculations should not be classed with those of mines; the risks in quarries bear no comparison. Parties engaged may calculate on this being a *bonâ fide* speculation. NICHOLAS ENNOR.

Applications for shares or prospectuses may be made to the following brokers:—Mr. T. Trulock, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London; Mr. H. Luscombe, Vauxhall-street, Plymouth; Mr. T. Sandford, Musgrove-alley, Exeter; and Mr. R. Greenwood, Princess-street, Truro.

WRYSGAN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY, ON THE FESTINIOG RANGE, PORT MADOC, NORTH WALES.

Capital £15,000, in shares of £1 each, without further liability.
Conducted on the COST-BOOK SYSTEM—No Royalty, and no Deed to Sign.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES BURT, Esq., York-street, Westminster, and Briar House, Stoke Newington
EDWARD BATES, Esq., Boundard-road, St. John's Wood.
G. B. HEATHER, Esq., East-place, Hackney. 54
T. W. WILKINSON, Esq., Gresham-street, City.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, & Co., 50, Cornhill.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Thomas and Son, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street.
BROKER—George Humphrey, Esq., 8, Throgmorton-street.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS—Thomas Rowlandson, Esq., C.E., F.G.S.; at Port Madoc, W. H. Rawlings, Esq.
PURSER AND MANAGER—T. W. Wilkinson, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 26, GRESHAM STREET, CITY.

The Directors have purchased the lease of these valuable Slate Quarries on very advantageous terms, the proprietor taking seven-eighths of his purchase-money in paid-up shares of the company.

The lease, which is equal to near 40 years unexpired, at the low rent of £35 per annum, without any royalty whatever, embraces an area of about 400 acres, with ample water-power for all purposes, the quarries or veins extending more than three-quarters of a mile, and 60 yards wide, on the course of a high mountain, showing an a most inexhaustible supply.

Four openings have already been made, and slates sold of the finest quality for roofing purposes, samples of which are lying for inspection at the offices of the company. Slabs can also be raised at these quarries up to 18 feet long; and from the advantages of this rock, scarcely any blasting will be required: thus enabling the company to make nearly all large size slates.

The roads are nearly made, with a tram-road from Port Madoc nearly to the works, so that a small outlay only is required to put the machinery and quarries into working order; and from the great and increasing demand for all kinds of slates, which far exceeds the supply (all the principal quarries having at least six months' orders on hand), the directors, with these advantages, hope to be enabled to pay a dividend in three or four months.

The Festiniog slates are known for their superiority, and this quarry is equal to any on the range, with advantages for working that enable the company, from careful calculations and estimates, to show a gross profit of 100 per cent.

The directors have, therefore, great satisfaction in recommending this undertaking as a safe and very profitable investment for tradesmen and the working classes in general. The public are invited to inspect the estimates, samples, and engineer's reports, at the offices of the company, where prospectuses may be had, and all information may be obtained.

Application for prospectuses and the remaining shares may be made, in the usual form, to the following brokers:—London, George Humphrey, Esq., 8, Throgmorton-street; Liverpool, Messrs. S. R. and T. R. Healey; Manchester, Messrs. Johnson, Bradley, and Walker; Hull, Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.; Leeds, Mr. T. M. Beverley; Bristol, Mr. J. K. Thomas; Edinburgh, Messrs. Hughson and Dobson; Glasgow, Mr. W. Mudie, jun.; Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Kell; Wakefield, Mr. P. Nightingale; or to the purser, T. W. Wilkinson, Esq., at the offices of the company, No. 26, Gresham-street, London.

MIXON GREAT CONSOLS COPPER MINE, NEAR LEEK, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Capital, in 7500 shares.—Deposit, 5s. per share.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. HINKS, Esq., Drayton-grove, Brompton, London.
HENRY PARRISH, Esq., Moseley-road, Birmingham. 55
JOHN BRADBURY, Esq., Balsall Heath, Birmingham.

(With power to add to their number.)

AUDITORS—John Barker, Esq., M.D., Richmond, Surrey; W. C. Morgan, Esq., St. Enodor, Cornwall.
BANKERS—Messrs. Attwoods, Spooner, and Co., Birmingham.
MANAGING AGENT—Capt. William Bishop, Ipstones, near Cheadle, Staffordshire.
PURSER—Mr. T. Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-st., Birmingham.

OFFICES,—ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM; and 33, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

This valuable and extensive sett, held at the moderate dues of 1-20th for the first two years, and 1-16th afterwards, under a lease for twenty-one years, is situated in a highly mineralised district, being about two miles from, and in the same strata as the celebrated Ecton Mine, the property of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, which yielded a profit of £50,000 per annum for a number of years. It extends from north to south upwards of 500 fathoms, and from east to west upwards of 300 fathoms. It contains six lodes, which have been opened on and found very productive. Upwards of £100,000 worth of ore was raised from them in the last working. They are all now in whole ground for a considerable distance; and some unexplored lodes have very recently been discovered to the west of these, cropping out at the surface.

A "flookan" runs east and west throughout the sett, directly towards Ecton, and is connected with all the lodes in that mine. As the lodes at Mixon approached this flookan they were found more than ordinarily productive They have been worked only on one side of this, and as at their points of dislocation they all proved rich, there is no reason to doubt but that, as is usual, they will be found equally rich on the other or south side. There is a caunter lode running about south-west and north-east, which intersects all the other lodes. Three shafts have been sunk, the south shaft 60 fms., the engine-shaft 85 fms., and the north shaft 50 fms.

It is believed that a considerable quantity of rich ore ground will be ready to take away as soon as the mine is drained and cleared of rubbish. The ores are mixed oxides and sulphurets, the latter predominating in depth, yielding from 18 to 30 per cent. It is proposed to erect a steam-engine of sufficient power to drain the mine to at least double its present depth. The capital requisite to do this, and to put the works in full operation is estimated at about £7500, which it is proposed to raise by the issue of 7500 shares, to be paid for by a deposit, on application, of 5s. per share, and the balance by three equal quarterly instalments.

Prospectuses, with maps of the mine and sections of the underground workings, may be had, on application, to the purser, Mr. T. Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham; Messrs. Brunton and Son, sharebrokers, Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, City, London; Messrs. Robertson and Paton, sharebrokers, 2, Royal Bank-buildings, Liverpool; Messrs. Earp and Son, sharebrokers Derby; C. H. Birbeck, Esq., sharebroker, 45, High-street, Worcester; T. E. Flint Esq., sharebroker, Leeds; or George Spilsbury, Esq., solicitor, Stafford; to whom applications for shares must be made in the usual form.

THE GREAT HEWAS UNITED TIN MINING COMPANY.

Conducted on the Cost-Book principle.
Capital £30,000, in 30,000 Shares of £1 each, fully paid up. 56

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

JOSIAH H. HITCHINS, Esq., Consulting Mining Engineer of the Devon Great Consols.
JOHN RANKEN DAVIDSON, Esq., of Hill End Works, Greenock, N. B., and Finchley, Middlesex.
W. WILBERFORCE PEARSON, Esq., Chairman of the British Electric Telegraph Company.
JAMES WALKINSHAW, Esq., Sackville-street, London.

(With power to add to their number.)

INTERIM SECRETARY—Thomas Latham.
BANKERS—The Union Bank of London.
BROKERS—Dowling and Borthwick, 75, Old Broad Street.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, 12, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

These Mines are situated in the parishes of St. Ewe and Mewan, in the county of Cornwall, and constitute in themselves a district of well-known celebrity, for mineral riches. The grants of the Setts are for 21 years, from C. H. J. Hawkins, Esq., and the Earl of Mount Edgecombe, at the unusually favourable dues of 1-24th and 1-18th. The Mines are distant only about four miles from the place of shipment, so that there will be a cheap transit for the Ores; and for the carriage of materials to the Mines. There are many productive lodes comprised within the limits on the Setts, several of which have been sufficiently tested, and worked on, to justify the concurrent testimony and decided opinions offered in the accompanying Reports. The present Company is formed for working these celebrated Mines; and it is only necessary to lay a few facts before the public relating to their past and present circumstances and position, to justify their being strongly recommended, as a most profitable investment. A very large sum of money was expended some years ago in laying open these Mines, and at that time the production exceeded 40 tons of Tin Ore per month; owing, however, to the low price of Tin, and the expensive and inefficient management, the operations were discontinued. The same quantity of Tin Ore can at once be raised when the Mines are brought into operation, and at anything like the present price of 70l. per ton, there would be derivable a clear gain of 1.200l. per month. The Mines are 126 fathoms deep, and there are 10 levels, from which a produce of 60 tons per month may reasonably be calculated on; but it is confidently expected, that, from fresh discoveries consequent upon the extension of the present levels, and the more economical working of the different lodes, much greater returns will be realized. There is also a large tract of virgin ground immediately adjoining to the eastward, where several lodes of great promise have been opened, from which, at present, some very excellent Tin Ore is being raised, and which will also admit of being worked to the greatest advantage from the present Company's main engine shaft at all the different deeper levels. An arrangement has been made with the present proprietors by which the leases, steam engine water-wheel, stamps, and all the machinery and buildings whatsoever, with the Mines, will be assigned to the new company, for 9,000l., and the amount will be taken and held in shares in this Company. With the assistance of a new and powerful steam engine, which will be immediately erected, and other requisite machinery, the whole will be in perfect working order within six months.

Assuming, at a very moderate calculation, that 50 tons are raised per month, the annual receipts at 70l. per ton, would be.....	£42,000	0	0
Deduct dues, working expences, and all other charges at 1,800l. per month	21,600	0	0
leaves.....	£20,400	0	0

of annual return on a capital of 30,000l.

The Mines being in the Duchy of Cornwall will be conducted on the Cost-Book principle, under the stannary laws, and consequently no deed will require to be signed.

Application for Shares may be made in the annexed forms to Messrs. DOWLING and BORTHWICK, 75, Old Broad Street; or to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN JOHN WEBB, ON THE GREAT HEWAS MINE.

Gentlemen,—This well-known Tin Mine needs no comment, being famous for Tin It ceased to work about thirty-five years since. An attempt was made some four or five years since to resume working by some parties of limited capital, who drained the Mine to the thirty-six fathom level only, where the monthly returns were from seven to eight tons Tin per month, and embarrassing circumstances caused abandonment. The engine-shaft is sunk to a 126 fathom level, giving nine levels below the thirty-six, to extend eastward into whole ground, where there is no doubt of making important discoveries. There is much Tin ground throughout the various levels that will now work to a profit, and was not valued in the old workings; the highest tribute then given was 7s. in the £. A great quantity of Tin per month may safely be calculated on twelve months after the engine and the necessary plant is fixed, which will fetch at this time nearly 70l. per ton. There are great advantages for immediate working, viz.:—a strong well-built engine-house, stack, smithery, carpentry, and other buildings; the engine shaft timbered and well secured to the thirty-six fathom level, besides several other shafts, which cost many thousands of pounds. A capital of 17,000l. to 18,000l. will place this Mine in good repute, and soon on the Dividend List. The advantages over the last working, viz.:—the improved machinery, mode of working, dressing the Ores, the healthy state of the Tin trade, are considerable. I can conscientfously recommend this investment to my best friends, being fully persuaded that shares will be worth 100 per cent. (if the Mine is well managed at surface and underground) in twelve months after drained to bottom.

REPORT OF JOHN JENKINS ON GREAT HEWAS MINE.

Agreeably to your request, I hand you a Report on the above Mine. The sump shaft is down 126 fathoms below the adit level, which will leave thousands of fathoms of Tin ground open for tributers to work on, which can be worked from 7s. to 10s. in the £. if the water is drained out. I believe you could raise a great quantity of Tin per month on the lode that is open in the old Mine. Looking at the lode east and west of the old workings, I say, put up an engine of sufficient power in the old house to fork the Mine, which can be done with less outlay than some calculate. The house is up; the sump is down; the ladder-road is complete to thirty-six fathom level; a lift of pumps is standing in a cistern at this level (worth 100l). An engine can be put up in this house, and the water forked to the thirty-six fathom level in three months. At this level only you could raise from six to seven tons of Tin per month; the levels in the Mine are the—36, 48, 58, 66, 76, 86, 96, 106, 116, and 126; as soon as these levels are drained of water, extend them east and west on the lode, through the courses of Tin. The sump is down to a sufficient depth to work the Mine for twenty years, and not sink another lift. A 70-inch engine is sufficient for the draught engine—a steam stamps and whim will be required. I have worked in the Mine for seven or eight years, and in nearly all the levels. My opinion is, if the Mine is worked in this way, she will be one of the best paying Tin Mines in the county.

REPORT OF WILLIAM HAM ON GREAT HEWAS MINE.

I worked in Hewas Mine for many years during the time it was found so productive for Tin, being one of the best Tin Mines in the county; but was worked in a most extravagant manner, and was raising nearly forty tons of Tin per month when she knocked; the price was then low (about 40l. per ton). At this time it will fetch nearly 70l. per ton.

The Mine is sunk 126 fathoms below adit. There was a good lode in the 126 east end when the mine knocked.

There is plenty of ground remaining in the upper levels that will pay well for working. I believe by extending the levels eastward, important discoveries will be made, and a profitable mine will be found.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot to me ..... Shares of £1 each in the GREAT HEWAS UNITED TIN MINING COMPANY. And I hereby undertake to accept the same (or any less number that may be allotted to me), and to pay the amount thereon.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

Name in full .....
Address .....
Profession or Business .....
Reference .....
Date .....

THE GREAT HEWAS UNITED TIN MINING COMPANY.

—Intimation is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be RECEIVED after THURSDAY next, the 17th inst. THOS. LATHAM, Sec.
12, Bishopsgate-street, London, March 10, 1853. 57

Original Correspondence.

A NEW AND "MORE EFFICIENT" ACT OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

SIR,—The announcement, by Lord Palmerston, that in the course of the present session of Parliament it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to submit to the House of Commons a measure which would render the inspection of mines *more efficient*, has excited great interest throughout the mining districts, and has given considerable, though by no means unlimited, satisfaction. Bearing in mind the ministerial promises of 1850, and the miserable milk-and-water measure by which it was attempted to beguile the public into a belief that these promises had been fully redeemed, and having witnessed how this meagre concession to the just demands of common humanity has been circumscribed in its administration within the narrowest possible limits, it is not to be wondered at if some feeling of distrust be mingled with the approbation with which such an announcement would otherwise have been received. In an able leading article which appeared in your Journal of the 26th Feb., you rely with great confidence on the personal character of the present Secretary of State, which you seem to think is a sufficient guarantee for the efficiency of any measure he may propose.

Without throwing the faintest shade of doubt over the cheering anticipations you entertain, or for one moment questioning either the ability of the noble Secretary to originate, or his power to carry into effect, a really good and thoroughly practical improvement of the law, it ought not to be forgotten that these measures are not the spontaneous efforts of statesmen, but the result of the earnest and persevering labours of those who for years have endeavoured to direct public attention to the subject, and diffuse such information as to render the continued indifference of the Ministers of the Crown to the existing evils inconsistent with the permanency of their own exalted position in the country. Among the conductors of the press none have been so prominent or more fearless in advocating the rights of the neglected miner to legislative protection than you have been, or have more freely granted the use of their columns to numerous correspondents for a full and free discussion of the subject; and the prospect there now is of your labours being at least partially crowned with success cannot fail of being highly pleasing to you; whilst your services in the cause of humanity must ever be gratefully appreciated by the class of men whose welfare you have so materially and efficiently promoted.

Seeing, therefore, that this movement did not originate, and has not been sustained, in the Cabinet or in Parliament, but that it has resulted from the power of the press in forming and directing public opinion, it is essentially necessary that the vigilant and controling influence of this moral force should be maintained, so that any proposed enactment may be thoroughly scrutinised, and such modifications suggested as may be required to ensure its efficiency. In a matter of such great importance, both to the masters and the men, it is but reasonable that both parties should be heard, and the Secretary of State will most probably receive numerous deputations from the owners of collieries, to represent to him their views and opinions upon the proposed measure. It behoves the miners to be on the alert, and to make such arrangements as will enable them also to send deputations to the Minister, so that their interests may be clearly understood and effectually protected. Not that in this subject the two parties are necessarily antagonistic, or that a good Inspection Act would ultimately injure either the one or the other, but it is possible that causeless alarm, desires for unjust exemption from wholesome restrictions, and other groundless objections, might induce plausible representations, which, if uncontroverted, would seriously militate against the integrity of the measure.

The present Act was not introduced into the House of Commons until the 22d July, and in consequence of the near approach of the end of the session was necessarily hurried through Parliament so quickly as to preclude the expression of public opinion upon its merits, which might possibly have been more appreciable had there been less precipitancy in its enactment. It is to be hoped that there will be no cause for a similar complaint in passing through Parliament the proposed improved Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines.—J. RICHARDSON, C.E.; *Neath, March* 7.

ON MINING LAWS.

SIR,—My views on this subject having met with the approval of some of your more experienced correspondents, I beg to say it will afford me much pleasure to co-operate with them in any attempt to frame a code at once simple and efficacious, and which shall be applicable to all adventures in mining and quarrying, in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The right to carry on mining operations upon the Cost-book System out of the jurisdiction of the Stannary Courts has been much questioned, but I have never entertained any doubt as to the intention of the Legislature when the 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 110, was passed: clause 63 so distinctly states "That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to *any* partnership for the working of any mines, minerals, and quarries, of what nature soever, on the principle commonly called the Cost-book Principle." If it had been intended to *limit* this power to a particular district it would have been clearly expressed, and I have, therefore, always given those who framed the Act full credit for a desire to encourage the enterprising spirit of all who seek to develope the hidden wealth of the nation. I am the more confirmed in this opinion by the wording of the 2d clause in the 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 45, of the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding-up Act. It is to the effect "That all associations or companies formed for the purposes of working mines or minerals shall be liable to the operation of this Act; provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall affect the jurisdiction of the Court of Stannaries in Cornwall." This, I consider, fully recognises the existence of companies upon the Cost-book Principle out of the jurisdiction referred to, by providing "relief to the embarassed." The attention of the Members of Parliament for the mining districts should be called to the wants of their constituents and the public in general, and I believe no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining an Act expressly directed to amend the present unsatisfactory state of the law, and to afford protection from fraudulent schemes and false "reports." With respect to the latter, I would suggest that no report should be published until the writer had "declared" it to be the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to the best of his information and belief. I will conclude by showing the necessity of some such provision. Having recently occasion for a survey and report upon some mineral property, I applied to a person more conversant with these matters than myself for the name of a good man in the locality. He enquired my object, as the report might be framed to meet my wishes, saying that it was usual, and that it was quite competent for any one to speak of all the favourable indications, but pass over objectionable features, and that such a report would be the truth, but not the whole truth, the latter seldom being required in mining matters. I regret to say, I have found this course but too frequently adopted.—R. P. H.: *London, March* 8.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

SIR,—The public journals of last week contain melancholy accounts of disastrous railway accidents. That such should occur is no matter of surprise, and that they are not more frequent speaks well for the system and management under which our iron roads are constructed. That improvements may be made in various departments tending to the security of life and property on railways, will not be doubted, and in suggesting the following, my aim is more to bring the intelligence and attention of railway companies and engineers to bear on the subject, than to endeavour, or wish, to introduce novel experiments, and excite useless controversy. When an accident occurs, the exertions of those uninjured is to clear themselves of the wreck, to assist their fellow-passengers, and to give notice to other trains; these appear simple matters, dictated by common prudence and humanity, but are too often difficult to accomplish. The greatest difficulty, however, is that of giving notice to approaching trains, particularly in the night. To obviate this, and to render aid and assistance to the [illegible], I propose to have intermediate stations erected at every four miles, or other suitable distances as may be considered best: these stations to be attended day and night, and to be made to communicate with the main ones by telegraph. On the telegraph posts I propose to attach a wire rod, communicating with the subordinate stations only, and on every post at every second one, to have a lever handle attached to the wire, so that any passenger may immediately signalise the stations between which the accident happens that assistance is required. In the small stations there should be kept tourniquets, bandages, and other means which may be considered advisable to have at hand, for the purpose of affording temporary relief.

It is highly probable that railways will eventually be lighted with gas in this case there will be no difficulty in making signals of danger, either by day or night, as the plan I propose is to release a vane at every post, so as to show the guards and engineers that an accident has occurred. These vanes may be seen at night, except in occasional very dark and foggy weather. The plan I have above suggested indicates an outlay for the erection of stations, and modes of communication, as also for the maintainance of proper officers and attendance. It is not to be expected that railway companies can undertake this without an equivalent in the shape of advanced fares; and I feel assured that all persons who may have occasion to travel on the rails will not object to pay a small additional fare, when they see it returned to them again in increased security, and in providing assistance in case of need. However anxious and desirous the managers of railways may be to ensure safety to those entrusting themselves to their charge, it is, of course, quite impossible to adopt any system of locomotion that can be exempt from accident; it is, however, possible to adopt means which will reduce the liability to accident, and to obtain more ready and immediate relief than can be had under existing arrangements. If anything I have suggested contributes to this end, I shall derive great pleasure in having brought it under notice.—M. E.: *March* 9.

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—I send you a corrected statement of the average produces and standards of the ores sold in Cornwall, in the past month of February:—

Feb. 3.—Quoted, average produce, 6¼; average standard, 161*l*. 18s.; quantity of ore, 4355 tons; fine copper, 264 tons 8 cwts.; money, 30,832*l*. 10s.

They should stand thus—Average produce, 7; average standard, 119*l*. 13s.; quantity of ore, 4353 tons; fine copper, 304 tons; money, 30,832*l*. 10s.

Feb. 10.—Quoted, Average produce, 6¾; average standard, 157*l*. 17s.; quantity of ore, 3495 tons; fine copper, 233 tons 5 cwts.; money, 27,205*l*. 12s.

Should be:—Average produce, 7⅞; average standard, 118*l*. 10s.; quantity of ore, 3495 tons; fine copper, 268 tons 4 cwts.; money, 27,205*l*. 12s.

Feb. 17.—Quoted, Average produce, 7½; average standard, 155*l*. 1s.; quantity of ore, 4627 tons; fine copper, 331 tons 6 cwts.; money, 38,643*l*. 17s.

Should be:—Average produce, 8¼; average standard, 117*l*. 16s.; quantity of ore, 4627 tons; fine copper, 380 tons 19 cwts.; money, 38,643*l*. 17s.

Feb. 24.—Quoted, average produce, 5⅞; average standard, 165*l*. 12s.; quantity of ore, 2936 tons; fine copper, 166 tons 16 cwts.; money, 19,556*l*.

Should be:—Average produce, 6¾; average standard, 122*l*.; quantity of ore, 2936 tons; fine copper, 191 tons 4 cwts.; money, 19,556*l*.

The sale on the 17th February was that of the Devon Great Consols. It will be seen that these ores now approximate more nearly in price to average ores. That which it was *deemed expedient to give* for the ores of this mine it is as difficult as delicate to characterise.—*Gray's Inn-square, March* 3. THOMAS I. HILL.

SPAIN AND ITS MINERAL RESOURCES.

SIR,—It is a matter of surprise, that whilst the remotest countries on earth attract our mining capitalists, Spain, abounding in silver, situate within three days' steam navigation of our own ports and its mining operations, protected by special and well-observed laws, should be in this particular a *terra incognita* to Englishmen. Reverting to the earliest period, we find that this country was the Mexico of the ancients. Pliny, Diodorus Siculas, Tacitus, Strabo, and others, describe Iberia and Cantabria as the main sources of the gold and silver which then flowed into Rome. The former estimates the annual amount of gold at 60,000 lbs. weight, greater than from any other country; and further states, that when the Prætor Marcus Hebrius entered Rome in triumph from his Spanish conquests, he brought with him 135,170 lbs. of unstamped silver, and of stamped 17,020 lbs. In short, ancient historians and geographers concur in affirming that the mineral riches of the Peninsula were inexhaustible; adding, that with one single mine in Carthagena the Roman republic sustained the longest and most costly of its Punic wars. At a later period, the Moors, with more skill and science than their predecessors, prosecuted what these had begun; and the vestiges of the works of both people, unaided as they were by modern discoveries are, from their extent, to this day the wonder and admiration of all who behold them. If it be asked why Spain has retrograded from her mineral pre-eminence, the solution is to be found in the discovery of the Americas, and in that passion for adventure and proselytism which distinguished its early conquerors. The prohibition to work the mines in Spain was almost simultaneous with their increased development in the New World, until every Spaniard was taught to believe that success and emigration were synonymous terms—an illusion only dispelled by the loss of Mexico, Peru, and Chili. A compensation was sought in the mineral wealth of the Peninsula; but science was wanting; capital was both limited and, Spanish like, withheld from circulation, in so much that, up to this hour, the greater portion of its mineral lodes are unknown, except where tradition has marked their site. Nevertheless, some progress has been made, and the best iron ores of Biscay, the calamine of Alcaraz, the immense returns of quicksilver from Almaden, the coppers of Rio Tinto, Arragon, and St. Grono, and the lead of Sierra de Godon, with some others, may be cited as adventures which have led the way to still more important enterprises. Stimulated by success in these, in 1839 the rich silver mines of Sierra Almagrera were discovered, and have since yielded immense sums to their owners. At a still later period, or about the year 1843, the silver district of Hiendelamina, in the province of Guadelajoia, which now gives employment to a very costly and extensive desilvering establishment, founded by English capitalists. Four contiguous veins in one lode already in produce sustain this establishment, and their importance will be estimated from their shares varying from 600*l*., 1100*l*., 1800*l*., to 2100*l*., cash, 100 shares in each enterprise; nor do these sums approach the true value, since a late survey has clearly established the fact of 4,470,000 ozs. of silver being in sight of medium value, apart from eventualities, and from the continuance of the yield a greater supply may be anticipated. But it is not necessary to particularise, when there is scarcely a province throughout that remarkable country which does not present indications of equal wealth in silver, together with unquestionable richness in the baser metals. Such a supply so near home for smelting establishments in England, in which Spain is notoriously deficient, is surely an object worthy of attention; whilst the high prices of copper and lead, the cheapness of labour, the encouragement and protection afforded by the mining laws, and its proximity to England, are not less worthy the consideration of mining adventurers. Wealth is embarked in speculations at the antipodes; on the Pacific, enterprise is now rife with us; why do we reject it at our very doors?—ST. JAGO: *Madrid, Feb.* 26.

THE ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I am glad to find the above company among the list of those which have adopted the new steam-stamps, introduced by Mr. Isham Baggs, and described in your columns. From the enormous quantity of rock to be pulverised, and the great amount of manual labour at present expended in preparing it for the ordinary stamps, there cannot be a doubt but that a very important saving will be annually effected by the judicious adoption of these machines. My principal object at present in writing is to call attention to a new system of amalgamation, announced in your Journal of last week. It is an invention patented by the same gentleman; and though I cannot personally speak of its merits, yet, if only a part of what I have heard be true, it is the duty, as well as the interest, of the directors to give it a fair and immediate trial. I am the more inclined to press the matter upon their attention, seeing that three different gold companies have already determined to adopt it, as appears from the advertisement. I am told that the saving in time and mercury is effected by the use of amalgamated sieves, presenting a continuous and enormous surface; but I am glad to perceive an announcement in your paper that the full details and description are about to be published therein almost immediately. I shall anxiously await their appearance, as it seems to me an invention that is likely to effect a complete revolution in the present method of extracting gold and silver. A SHAREHOLDER.
March 8.

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Two features in the report of this company's meeting, in your last Journal, were inadvertently transposed, which introduces a mistake into my statement, and if you will correct it you will oblige. The report in your paper of the 5th inst. states that 6 tons of auriferous ore were placed in the hands of assayers, and that the samples were not considered satisfactory. The true meaning intended is, that various samples of single pieces of ores having been assayed, and found to contain very little gold in some instances, and a large proportion in others, the committee caused 6 tons of auriferous ore to be brought up to London for assay. This bulk of ore was composed of nine different parcels, taken from five different localities: it was not prepared, further than by throwing aside the surface dirt, or roughly washing off the clay. Part of the entire bulk was then mixed together, to make one parcel, and also each of the nine parcels was ground up, so as to give the result of analysis from each.

The mean average of all the assays (four gentlemen having made them) from the bulk was 8 dwts. 1 gr. of pure gold from the ton of ore, and the mean results of the assays of all the parcels made by one of the assayers was nearly 12 dwts. of pure gold to a ton of ore. These samples were, I believe, considered satisfactory by the committee, inasmuch as they approach more nearly to the average yield of a large bulk than any preceding assays.

I observe also that the report is worded as though I had led the proprietors to expect that only one quarter will elapse before they will have several hundred tons of ore reduced; but the fact was, I distinctly stated that I thought four months was the shortest time in which we could put up the works necessary for that purpose.
Great George-street, Westminster, March 8. W. S. MOORSOM.

THE BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—As in your report of the company's meeting, last week, an inaccuracy occurred in my speech, I beg you will do me the justice to insert a correct version of what I stated. It was, "That I could only characterise the results which had been obtained by the Britannia during the past three months, in their search for copper, as ridiculous, and I hailed with very great satisfaction the proposition and plans of the company's engineer (Capt. Moorsom), for an immediate and energetic course of working for gold, believing that thereby the shareholders would realise a much more speedy return for the investment of their capital." I beg to refer you, Sir, to the report of the captain of the mine, in which he states that 3 ft. 7 in. had been sunk of the engine-shaft during the past three months; and, in conclusion, would ask you, or any of your readers, practically acquainted with such matters, whether I was very far wrong in my opinion.—R. GOOLD: *Warwick-street, Charing-cross, March* 7.

HARMONY AND MONTAGUE, AND GREAT TOLGUS MINES.

SIR,—I was pleased to read in your Journal of Saturday last that the Messrs. Taylor were about to work the Chacewater run of mines. I would wish, through the medium of your Journal, to direct the attention of capitalists to the adjoining mines of Harmony and Montague, and Great Tolgus. The two former of these mines have never been seen below the 90, and may be called in the present day shallow mines. Montague, when she was first worked, produced some of the richest ore ever raised in Cornwall, and when she stopped, in consequence of the influx of water from Great Tolgus, was said to be looking very well in the 90. In Harmony there is a very large tin lode, which would, no doubt, pay well at present prices. Under such circumstances, with the improved system of mining, together with the high prices of tin and copper, and the immediate resumption of the Chacewater setts, there could not be many better speculations than to set these mines again to work.
London, March 8. AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

ABERLLEFENY QUARRIES, NORTH WALES.

SIR,—On Friday last, at No. 2. Moelgrochon side, we had a large piece of slate rock solid down, of the following dimensions:—

17 feet long ..... } 125 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs.
10 feet wide..... }
9 feet 10 inches thick ..... }

I reckon that, in manufacturing into slabs, there will be from 15 to 20 tons of waste; this block will then make of slabs one inch thick, 1800 yards; or 1¼ inch thick, 1575 yards; or 1½ inch thick, 1260 yards. It may be interesting to many of your readers, and particularly to those interested, to read this in your Journal.
March 7. ROBERT HUGHES, Manager.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WHEAL PROCKTER.

The committee deem it important to submit the following letter from a former agent on their mine to public notice, as it contains information of a most gratifying and satisfactory nature:—

SIR,—I would not have trespassed upon your time, but business having called me in the neighbourhood of St. Kew last week, I paid a visit to Wheal Prockter, of which I was for nearly two years the agent; and as I have ever been anxious to see this mine properly developed, believing as I do that it would ultimately be a lasting and dividend-paying concern, I send you the results of my experience. I was indeed rejoiced to find it had fallen into the hands of so spirited and respectable a company; and if any information I can furnish respecting the numerous lodes discovered in this sett should by any means render you a service, I shall be more than thankful that I have thus presumed to address you.

You will find on the western side of the valley *seven* nearly parallel lodes opened upon, and taking their direction from 5° to 20° east of north, underlaying east from 1 to 2 ft. in a fathom. Two of the lodes are near to each other, and pass under the floors at the tail of the Marlborough adit, so that little has been seen of them; but in the orchard, or eastern side of the stream, we raised stones of very rich silver-lead on the back of one of them. About 15 fms. further west in the above adit we intersected another silver-lead lode about 18 in. wide, perfectly *solid*, and from which we raised a quantity of ore; this lode, like the rest, could not be seen deeper than the adit (about 2 fms.) for the want of machinery: 10 fms. further west, in the same adit, we crossed a second lode, which produced some good stones of ore, composed of lead, mundic, and prian; this lode was not so well defined by walls, &c., as the last referred to. About 30 fms. still further west in the lane we sunk a few feet on another lode, and which I found is still open; this lode is 7 feet wide, and produced very fine gossan, but we could not descend for water. Nearly on the top of the hill, and about 100 fms. west of the last-mentioned lode, we sunk a shaft about 8 fms. deep at the intersection of two lodes, and drove north 8 or 9 fms., and obtained from 20 to 30 tons of antimony; and I have now a letter in my possession from the purchaser, wherein he states the produce to be 2½ per cent. over the Borneo antimony. On the eastern side of the valley we discovered four other lodes, and traced them by opening upon them at various places for *half a mile in length*. One of these lodes is a continuation of Wheal Sarah lode, and we found it to produce some very fine gossan, which, upon assay, proved to be *rich for silver*. The other lodes on this side of the valley are further to hill, varying from 7 to 3 ft. wide, producing large stones of antimony, from 200 to 500 lbs. weight, on the back; but I have no doubt the whole of these lodes will be found to contain lead in depth. These lodes on the east side of the valley, with one exception, underlay west, and are running from 5° to 15° west of north, and will form a junction in the northern part of your sett, and also in the vale, at from 60 to 100 fms. deep, and I think you may fairly calculate, on reaching this point, to find a large supply of valuable ore. In conclusion, I would observe that, when your powerful engine goes to work, your efforts will then be crowned with triumphant success, and Wheal Prockter will take the proud position of being one of the best lead mines in Cornwall.—*Hoyle, March* 7. CHARLES WILLIAMS.

TREBURGET UNITED MINES.

SIR,—I have been requested, by many shareholders in this undertaking, again to report progress, and I feel great pleasure in responding to their wishes; and I avail myself of your Journal, not only because it is the readiest and most efficient way of communicating with the shareholders of Treburget United in particular, but because the district in which our mine is situated is just now engaging much attention, and, consequently, possesses general interest. If your correspondent, Mr. N. Ennor, who last week contributed that admirable letter, "Mining in the West," would give us its counterpart, "Mining in the East," it would do good service, and be read with interest. Like those of our deceased friend, "Argus" (of Truro), Mr. Ennor's letters are sound, clear, and practical, and I have a suspicion that both were educated at the same school.

We have now, connected with the Treburget United Mines, about 120 persons as shareholders, and these will be glad to hear that our progress towards development, from the time we commenced operations in June last to the present, has been highly satisfactory, and recent intelligence confirms, in almost every particular, the opinions expressed in the prospectus on first introducing the mine. All the principal lodes have been sufficiently proved to induce the belief that we have, in embryo, a productive mine, and sufficiently opened upon to warrant the erection of our steam-engine; and no efforts have been spared to conduct this important work with judgment and economy; it has also been our happiness to have maintained the most friendly relations with all the neighbouring setts, and fortunately, amongst ourselves, civil war is unknown; in this respect, we are all fairly entitled to be enrolled as members of the Peace Society. From the little difficulty experienced in the disposal of shares, the committee of management would not allow of any spasmodic or violent efforts being made to force the mine into notoriety, preferring that its publicity should be natural, and its popularity dependent entirely on its own merits; it cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise that a gradual rise in the estimated value of shares should have taken place; during the last week the demand for shares has very considerably increased, and a greater number of transfers have been made than in any former week, and higher premiums paid, the principal transactions taking place at 1⅞ and 1¾. Now, this state of things, it must be acknowledged, looks healthy, and clearly demonstrates the fact that when a good mine is quietly and unostentatiously carried on, it will make its way with the public more effectually than by the absurd system of puffing, and the equally absurd promises of dividends almost before the shares are taken up. If the advice so frequently inculcated by prudent and practical men in their letters to the *Mining Journal* was more heeded by the public, many of the evils connected with mining would cease, and this great commercial interest would speedily occupy a more exalted position in public opinion. THOMAS GOSEN, Sec.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

THE ARUNDELL UNITED COPPER MINES.

The bi-monthly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 26, New Bridge-street, London, on Thursday, the 10th instant,—

A. GREIG, Esq., in the chair.

MR. ARUNDELL (the secretary) read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

The accounts showed—Cash received by shares, 3290*l*.; and after payment of all the expenses hitherto, there now is a clear balance in bankers' hands to the credit of the mines, 401*l*. 10s. 1d.

A detail of the proceedings at the mines was then made by the SECRETARY. In cutting the adit, gossan which had been assayed by Mr. Mitchell was found to contain traces of gold. Although both the Britannia and Poltimore were working for gold, such was not the present intention of the Arundell Company. Mr. Mitchell had assayed various stones of ore, and one piece was found to contain 13 ozs. of silver, and 9 per cent. of copper per ton; another piece contained 11¾ per cent. of copper per ton. The adit was now driven about 14 fms. to Williams's shaft, which was sunk to meet it. Watson's shaft was sunk 10 fms., and it was calculated on going 5 fms. further they would cut the lode. Williams's shaft being cleared, it was proposed to remove the whole of the machinery to Watson's, where they hoped to cut the lode within three months.

The SECRETARY then read the following report of the mining captain:—

March 9.—It may be recollected, at the last general meeting we were then engaged erecting the horse-whim for the purpose of draining Williams's, and hoped it would have drained Watson's shaft also, but in consequence of the water being much quicker in Williams's shaft than any one could have anticipated, I am sorry to inform you that we have not been able to carry out our work with such celerity as I could wish; but, in the midst of all, we have succeeded in getting a hole through from Williams's shaft to the adit level, and the water, which was a torrent, is effectually drained off, and are now able to sink the shaft dry, which is a very great saving in horse-hire. We are still unable to resume the sinking of Watson's shaft, although the water drains down to a certain depth; yet it is quicker under that than we can keep it with barrels by tackle. I would, therefore, recommend removing the whim from Williams's shaft to Watson's, where it will be most wanted. After this is done, which will not occupy much time, I hope we shall be able to carry on the operations without any of the interruptions recently experienced; and should the Arundell lode continue the same size as where seen in the Arundell shaft, which we have every reason to believe it will, in sinking Watson's shaft 5 fms. deeper we shall intersect it. My whole attention and energy is directed to seeing this lode at a deeper point than we have hitherto, and I feel the greatest confidence as to the results the moment we are in a position to work on this lode, which is of so promising a character. Since the last meeting, the adit level has been driven 14 fms. 1 ft. 8 in., at an average cost of 5*l*. 15s. 7d. per fm. We have at present in driving this level a very hard floor of capel, which very much retard our progress in driving, but I hope this will not continue long. I have but little more to add to this report, except that the miners are grateful to the committee for the kindness shown them in giving Mr. Amery instructions to provide them all with wood and coals and other necessaries, which that gentleman has so promptly attended to. Such an example is praiseworthy, and I trust it may have a beneficial effect on the establishment.—W. WILLIAMS.

In cutting a water-course through Mr. Amery's (the freeholder) orchard in sett No. 2, a new interest had been thrown on the adventure, as it was evident there was another lode in that part of the property which it might be desirable to open immediately. With regard to sett No. 3, a favourable opportunity offered to develope it at comparatively a small expense, as the company could purchase a mill, with machinery to work the sett. Mr. Amery (the freeholder), in one of the fields in the sett No. 2, lately picked up a mineral stone which had been ploughed up, and upon examination, the mining captain stated it to be a fine specimen of quartz, yellow and peacock copper, crystallised. Upon cutting a gutter through a field near the same spot some time back, the men came upon a rock of gossan, so large that they were obliged to blast it. Mr. Amery appeared to take more than ordinary interest, as by a letter the committee had received from him he had gone down Williams's shaft, and also to the end of the adit, to make a personal inspection, and found the ground greatly improved in depth, and that the men were now driving in a beautiful soft light killas. The committee proposed that the whole of the machinery and whim should be removed to Watson's shaft, in order that every exertion might be made to sink it. The next question brought before the meeting was the necessity of laying down a tramroad in the adit to bring out the materials with greater ease. The adit was now driven 70 fms., and as eventually they must have a tramroad, it was, therefore, for the consideration of the meeting whether it ought not to be laid down at once, as it would save considerable expense, and prevent the necessity of bringing the ore to surface, and carting it to the washing-floors, the proposed tram-road enabling them to carry the ores by the adit from the mine to the floors. It was resolved unanimously, that the committee be empowered to obtain the best estimate for the construction of a tram-road.

The next important subject for the consideration of the meeting was the propriety of immediately erecting a steam-engine. A great mistake had been made in not putting up one at once, when by this time they would have sunk the shaft to a considerable depth, and satisfactorily proved the mine; but the opinion of some of the most eminent mining engineers in London had been received, and they considered it would

be injudicious to erect one at the present time, as they were not sufficiently advanced to judge with certainty of the right spot.

The Chairman said, he had had an interview with that eminent mining engineer, Mr. Josiah Hitchins, of the Devon Great Consols, who confirmed every statement made by Mr Arundell respecting the mines, and had expressed a wish to join the enterprise. He had consulted several parties respecting the necessity of erecting a steam-engine, but they all agreed with the opinions obtained.

It was then agreed that Mr. Arundell be requested to go on with the enquiries respecting the steam-engine, but that the committee do nothing definite until the next meeting.

The next business was to authorise the committee to take proper steps for securing the services of a competent mining engineer. The Arundell Mines had obtained a very good name in the neighbourhood, not only from the prospects of the mines, but for their system of management, and the establishment of the library and the benevolent fund had given great satisfaction, and been duly appreciated by the miners. During the late inclement weather clothes and coals had been distributed to their families. Much good would result if their plan was generally adopted.

After some discussion, it was agreed that the committee should be empowered to secure the services of a competent engineer.

Several specimens of ore and gossan from the Devon Great Consols were produced at the meeting, and examined with the minerals from the Arundell, and although those from the Arundell were obtained at a depth of 7 fathoms, whilst those from the Devon Great Consols at various depths, it was difficult in many instances to tell the difference; the shareholders seemed much pleased with the affinity they bore to each other. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

THE DEVON TIN MINES (Dartmoor, Devon).

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, New Bridge-street, on Thursday, the 10th inst.,—F. S. Parry, Esq., in the chair.

The Chairman said the object of the meeting was to establish the company, elect the committee of management and various officers, and decide upon the rules and regulations under which their affairs should be conducted upon the Cost-book Principle.

The Secretary gave a very full explanation of the proceedings of the provisional committee, and said that the mine was originally called the Old Brimpts, and from February, 1850, to May, 1852, 1782*l.* had been expended to develope it, when the most promising appearances presented; the shareholders disagreed amongst themselves, and refused to pay up the calls, although, according to their books, they engaged Mr. Adam Murray, the mining engineer, whose ability was so well known, to examine the mine, and that gentleman had given his decided opinion in its favour, and that a few hundred pounds would develope its resources. Mr. Adam Murray had since taken up 150 shares in the present enterprise. It was proposed to divide the company into 10,000 shares, of 1*l.* each. It was considered that a capital of 5000*l.* would be amply sufficient to develope the mine, 4000*l.* of which amount was already paid up, and in the bankers' hands.

Mr. George Stranger, an old shareholder, said that tin had been raised and sold; the mine was a most promising one, and only stopped on account of the calls not being paid up. The old shares, at 10s. paid, sold at 5*l.* 5s. per share and upwards.

Capt. James Ware had reported most favourably; the sett was more than two miles in length on the course of the lodes, and equally wide. It might be considered as divided into two mines; in the northern portion two well defined tin lodes passed through, and no doubt more would be discovered in the course of working. Two large water-wheels, about 20 ft. diameter, and 3 ft. broad, with nearly 200 fms. of rods attached, were ready to work—in fact, the whole machinery only required a small outlay to put it in order. The adit level had been driven on the course of the lode about 20 fms. west and 30 fms. east, and the ground at present was easy to excavate, and congenial for tin; the working appeared to be just left off, when it should have been most vigorously carried on. It was proposed to sink the mine deeper, and drive further levels, as the present wheel was of sufficient power to drain it 50 or 60 fms. deep. In the southern portion a shaft had been sunk 23 fms. from surface, now filled with water; it was proposed to drain it, and it was calculated that 100*l.* per month would be sufficient to work both mines.

The rules under the Cost-book System, which had been carefully drawn up and settled by Shirley Woolmer, Esq., barrister-at-law, as counsel for the shareholders, were then submitted.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected the committee of management:—R. M. Bates, H. E. Bicknell, T. C. Bates, H. F. Gibbons, R. Gibson, A. Greig, Esqrs., Capt. G. W. Keane, F. Lawrence, F. S. Parry, W. Tyler, S. F. Woolmer, W. Wills, and E. Woolmer, Esqs.; and J. Whitton Arundell, Esq., as secretary and purser.

The Chairman proposed that the rules and regulations adopted should be entered in the cost-book, and signed by the purser on behalf of the shareholders present.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

An estimate of work for the mines was to be obtained, considered, and agreed upon.

Mr. J. Ware was elected captain of the mine; and the meeting termin ated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE DINAS GREAT COPPER MINE.

At a meeting of adventurers in this undertaking, held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Wednesday, the 9th instant,

William Garner, Esq., in the chair,

The Chairman opened the proceedings by first drawing attention to the circulars and advertisement convening the meeting, and then observing that, in his opinion, one of the most necessary things in any company was to make it as public as possible. Such was the wish of the directors in this instance; the undertaking was legitimate, and the fullest enquiry, therefore, to be courted. It was necessary that the shareholders should be satisfied with the mode of management, and he doubted not they would consider this a step in the right direction. He should at all times be happy to receive any suggestions from a shareholder; and he assured the meeting that such should have the directors' serious consideration. It was unnecessary for him to state much, the report being so very full. He regretted, however, that a box of ore, now in course of transit, had not arrived, as it would have afforded the shareholders the greatest possible satisfaction; it would be at the office, however, in a few days, open to their inspection. In reference to the remaining shares, it was the province of the adventurers generally to determine the course to be adopted with regard to their allotment—whether they should be offered publicly, or to the present shareholders *pro rata*. He then read the following directors' report:—

Believing that freedom of communication and a good understanding between the directors and shareholders in any joint undertaking is one of the first things necessary to ensure success, the directors of the Great Dinas have availed themselves of the earliest opportunity of inviting the shareholders to meet, not so much to communicate to them anything of fresh importance as to lay before them the actual state of the adventure after the first issue of shares, and to take their opinion on the fairest method of alloting the unappropriated shares. In the first place, it affords the directors much satisfaction to be able to state that the progress made in driving the levels on the hanging side of the sett has tended to confirm in the fullest degree the official reports previously made on inspection by Messrs. Williams, Fox, and Hughes, as to its extraordinary richness, as well as the facility and economy with which the workings can be carried on. There appears to be a solid chamber of copper and silver ore, the lode being about 20 yards wide, with branches 3 feet in thickness. The ore is of excellent quality, much better, it is believed, than formerly stated, yielding 25 per cent., and there are already several tons of it on the surface. The works of the mine are progressing in the most satisfactory way. One of the striking and unmistakeable proofs of the extraordinary mineral richness of the sett is found in the fact of the copper in many parts obtruding itself to the very surface in the gossan. With a mine of such metalliferous value, and possessing such almost incomparable advantages for working, without sinking shafts or pumping out water, and only by the inexpensive course of driving levels to intersect the lode from the hanging side, it is obvious that the shareholders may reasonably anticipate not only a large but a comparatively speedy profit on their investments. The first issue of shares has now been completed, and the directors think it right, before offering the still unappropriated ones to the public, to submit to the shareholders that they should be offered to them *pro rata* on the shares now held. There is little doubt that the whole of them would be thus absorbed, the first adventurers reaping this advantage for their enterprise. The number on hand (3080) will give 85 for each 100 now held.

The Chairman then invited remarks or suggestions from any one present, and expressed his desire to afford all the information in his power.

Mr. Carpenter, in moving the adoption of the report, thought that after so full an explanation, it would be very ingenious to find a topic for much remark. The only thing that occurred to him was the exceedingly open and straightforward manner in which the directors treated the adventurers. Hitherto, for a long series of years, mining had been looked upon by the community at large in a very suspicious light—certainly in no favourable view with regard to the speculation: he believed such was attributable to the highly discreditable mode of concealment adopted by many directors with regard to the real position and prospects of their undertakings. Such conduct was highly reprehensible, reflecting as it did upon mining adventure in general. Here, however, the contrast was most happy: he certainly did think every praise due to the directors for their extremely open and fair method of dealing. It was now only about five or six weeks since the commencement of the undertaking; and he congratulated the shareholders generally upon the prosperous condition of their adventure. He regretted, himself, the non-arrival of the ore—he should much like to see it, but still he fully believed the directors' statements. He begged to move that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. John Day having seconded this proposition, it passed unanimously.

Mr. Day drew attention to the subject of accounts as kept at the mine. He had every confidence in the purser, but a considerable experience had taught him the extreme propriety of having the list of disbursements regularly forwarded at least once a fortnight.

Mr. W. Leleax thought the shareholders would eventually be equally astonished and delighted at the result of their adventure, the mine was beyond all question or doubt one of exceeding richness; little or no machinery was wanted, and the expenses of working would be moderate in the extreme. On Mr. Hughes every reliance was placed, but of course due and necessary check would be required. It was the intention of a few of the directors to visit the mine shortly, when this and other arrangements, tending to the interests of the shareholders, would be attended to.

The Chairman thought Mr. Day's suggestions and remarks with regard to the accounts very proper. The directors would take care that every precaution should be manifested in regard to this subject. The undertaking was now in its infancy, every care, therefore, was doubly necessary, he assurred the meeting such was the feeling of the directors.

Mr. Daynes thought a little time should be allowed to the present proprietors to make up their minds with regard to the absorption of the remaining shares; he moved that 14 days be allowed for the shareholders' consideration. Mr. John Day seconded this proposition, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Daynes could not refrain from adding his testimony to the excellent management and straight-forward open conduct of the directors; he moved a vote of thanks to them.

Mr. Edward Winter returned thanks on behalf of himself. Enquiry was certainly to be courted, they had a good mine, and he was satisfied the adventurers would eventually receive substantial proof that such was the case. The time was likewise happily chosen, copper being in much demand, and fetching such excellent prices.

Mr. James Winter also acknowledged the compliment, and expressed his conviction that all would progress to the shareholders' satisfaction. The capital of the adventurers would be carefully dealt with.

Mr. Edward Winter proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.—Mr. Benjamin Jones having seconded this proposition, observed that he knew the locality of their adventure well, and anticipated the full realisation of the directors' present expectations; he thought Mr. Day's remarks with regard to the accounts very opportune, although he had every confidence in the purser, he knew the necessity of keeping a check. In a note he had received privately since the report had been drawn up, an extraordinary statement was made relative to the discovery of silver; he forebore entering into particulars at present, but he would remark that if the assertion were correct, and he had no reason to question the character of his information, it would enhance the value of their property very materially.

The Chairman in acknowledging the compliment the meeting had paid him, observed that he knew his co-directors to be men of integrity and honour; he had tried them before, and had, therefore, no hesitation in joining them. He would co-operate with them with pleasure and confidence, so long as they continued to act in their present proper manner. He again thanked the meeting for the honour they had done him, when the proceedings terminated.

HILL BRIDGE MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held on Friday, the 11th inst., at the offices of the company, 17, Cornhill, John Barclay, Esq., in the chair,

The following directors' report was submitted:—

In presenting the first annual report of this mine, the directors are of opinion that the information which it is needful for them to convey will consist principally of an explanation of the discoveries which have been made upon the various lodes, and of the preparations which have been made, and are now making, for working thereupon. Of the discoveries which have been made upon the various lodes, the directors conceive they are justified in speaking in terms of the utmost confidence and satisfaction. It will be observed, from the reports of Capt. Spargo, from time to time received, and of Capt. Verran, who has been instructed to inspect the mine, that four copper and tin lodes have already been opened upon, all of which exhibit most flattering appearances, considering the shallow depths to which they have been tested. The lodes are large and regular, three of them ranging from 6 to 9 feet in width, and exhibiting all those favourable indications which are universally found near the surface on rich and valuable copper lodes.

The locality of this mine has always been considered to be a strong recommendation to favour. It adjoins the Great Friendship, the Old Wheal Betsey, and the Wheal Jewel, all of which have been eminently successful; and it is not too much to say of the lodes in Hill Bridge, that they have not been surpassed in their surface indications by any of these important mines. The directors are, therefore, justified in concluding that the Hill Bridge Mine offers undoubted and daily-increasing encouragement for the investment and the expenditure of the capital of the shareholders; and they cannot entertain a reasonable doubt but that this mine, if properly prosecuted, must become a most valuable and remunerative property. Of their preparations for working, it will be needful for the directors to state that they were strongly recommended by the engineer they consulted, Mr. C. S. Richardson, to adopt the turbine and the centrifugal pump, patented by Mr. Gwynne, as affording the most economical and efficacious means of unwatering the mine. They are, however, sorry to say that the engineer has hitherto failed to put the tubine into successful operation; and in order that there should be no further loss of time, the directors gave instructions for the erection of two flap-jacks, which have been successfully at work, and which they find will be sufficient to enable them to prosecute all operations for several months, before the end of which period adequate machinery for permanent and effective working on the mine will certainly be completed.

The directors have now to inform the shareholders of the state of the funds—they have received for 2300 shares, 2500*l.*; interest on money and allotments, 58*l.* 16s. 11d. =2358*l.* 6s. 11d.—The expenditure of the mine has been 2022*l.* 16s. 3d.: leaving a balance in the hands of bankers of 336*l.* 10s. 8d.

The directors now beg to announce that the time has arrived when it becomes needful that the original shareholders shall declare their intention of taking up the 2500 pre-emption shares, according to the third rule of the constitution of the mine. It is, therefore, resolved—first, that the report of the directors and the balance-sheet be received and approved; and, secondly, that this meeting be adjourned until Friday, the 18th inst., when all persons entitled to the privilege of the pre-emption are requested to attend for the purpose of recording their intention, and that those who reside at a distance might have an opportunity of signifying the same, by letter, addressed to the secretary of the company. The directors have the pleasure of annexing Captain Verran's report:—

Tavistock, March 8.—I find this sett is very extensive—viz., one mile in length, and three-quarters of a mile in width. Five lodes are known in the sett. No. 1, the north lode, cut in the field 120 fms. west of the river, is 7 or 8 feet wide, composed of gossan of a beautiful nature, with a leader in the middle of light prian, and on the north, or hanging wall, a white sugar-spar, 7 or 8 inches wide. In my opinion, this is one of the prettiest lodes that I have seen in Devon, and had there not been any other lode in the sett, this warrants a great outlay. A cross-cut has been driven 16 or 18 fms., and is within 5 or 6 fms. of cutting the lode, which will be done within one month from this date. About 20 fms. further south is the No. 2 tin lode, and from old workings a great quantity of tin may be expected even at the adit level. No. 3 lode, at Barclay's shaft, is 7 ft. wide, in a killas or clay-slate, which is likely to make large returns in depth; it contains black, red, and grey copper ore in places, but not enough at present to save. About 60 fms. further south there is a downright lode, No. 4, of no value at present. No. 5 is the Bridge lode, 4 ft. wide, underlying north, carrying tin and some spots of copper, with barytes; it has the appearance of the Great Wheal Friendship lodes on the backs, and congenial for copper ore in this neighbourhood, but in depth. Another lode is seen in the hill, but not of a very promising appearance. I find everything going on in a mining-like manner, also, to lay open the mine to the best advantage; and I would recommend (whatever may be done on other parts of the mine) that no time or expense should be spared in prosecuting the north lode as fast as possible, when I have no doubt of speedy and lasting returns.

NORTH BRITAIN BURRA BURRA MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, New London-street, Fenchurch-street, on Thursday, the 10th instant.

Sir Frederick G. Fowke, Bart., in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. William Nye) having read the notice convening the meeting, the following report was submitted:—

The committee have caused notices for a special general meeting to be given, in order to consider the propriety of making an alteration in some of the rules—viz., the 12th and 14th. The first requiring notice of meetings to be published in two London newspapers and the *Mining Journal*; the latter, that the shares of this adventure shall be issued in certificates to bearer. The great disadvantage of the latter must be apparent, in case of loss by fire or otherwise to the holder, and the trouble and risk it would cause to the committee if dividends should be demanded without the scrip. They, therefore, recommend that transfers be used agreeably to the Cost-book System, for the better security of all concerned; and if this should meet your approval, there will be no necessity for advertising; and they, therefore, recommend that notice be sent to each proprietor in lieu of the same.

Mr. T. E. Snook begged the meeting to give the subject of the report their earnest consideration—the principal object of the committee of management being that loss should not accrue to any proprietor by their shares getting into wrong hands, or being destroyed by fire. He was decidedly of opinion that transfers in accordance with the Cost-book System should be used.

Mr. Fuller expressed his conviction that the alteration was highly desirable, and strongly recommended it. The system of transfer brought with it no expense, but considerable security. When the name of a proprietor was once registered, his claim was always good until some further substitution took place.

It was then moved by Mr. Weatherley, seconded by Mr. Wicker, and carried unanimously, that the 12th rule, requiring notice of meetings to be published in two London papers and the *Mining Journal*, should be rescinded, and that in future circulars should be sent to the various shareholders, giving the same time for notice.

It was then moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Fitzgerald, and carried unanimously, that for the better security of the shareholders in this adventure, and to prevent fraud, and in order to comply strictly with the rules of the cost-book, the 14th rule be rescinded, and in future the transfer shall be required before any fresh name can be inserted in the books.

The balance-sheet presented to the shareholders at the last meeting was then submitted to such proprietors now, but not then present; this showed the amount in the banker's hands to be 2123*l.* 8s. 7d.

Mr. T. E. Snook moved the adoption of the report of the committee and the balance-sheet, and that they be printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors.

This resolution having been seconded by Mr. Stewart was carried unanimously.

An extraordinary document was here presented to the meeting, in which a monstrous and ridiculous claim was made on the company for damage to the stock of a farmer, residing in the locality of the mine; and after remarks on all sides as to its foolish and exorbitant nature, it was decided that the matter should remain in the hands and discretion of the committee. By the Deed of Settlement, it appears that all questions of this nature must be settled by arbitration.

The sale of the ore at surface then became the subject of conversation—the result, as recommended by the experienced proprietors, being that it was undesirable to sell a parcel of ore for the sake of enhancing in the eyes of the public the value of the shares, until they were in a position to produce regular periodical samplings. Such course would only give their property a temporary and false value in the market, tending to its ultimate depression.

After some little conversation on the exceedingly gratifying position of the company's affairs, and the excellent prospects offered by the quality and abundance of the ore, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Friday, Charles Johnston, Esq., in the chair.

After the Secretary had read the advertisement from the *Mining Journal* convening the meeting, the report was read, of which the following is an abstract:

The first active step to be taken by the company after its establishment was the appointment and dispatch to New Granada of proper agents, to examine and report upon the properties already offered, and upon such others as they might consider desirable acquisitions for the company. The board think they may congratulate the company upon the selection they have made of these agents.

Dr. Florentino Gonzalez, a native of New Granada, and a gentleman of great eminence, at one time Finance Minister in that country, whose political talents had caused him to be appointed by his Government upon important missions to Europe, happened about this time to be in London for private objects, and was introduced to the board. A negociation was accordingly entered into with him on the subject, resulting in his appointment as the general agent of the company in New Granada for one year, in consideration of the sum of 1000*l.*, to be paid to him at once, and of 1000 shares of the company to be awarded to him at the expiration of his engagement.

The intrinsic value of the properties, and the improvements they admitted of, could only be ascertained by a mining engineer, and it was, therefore, determined that such a person should accompany Dr. Gonzalez. The gentleman appointed for the purpose was Mr. John Whiteford, whose testimonials, of a high order, have been well borne out by his services to the company. The two agents left Southampton for New Granada by the packet, on the 17th of June last year, and reached Santa Marta, a seaport in that country, on the 7th July. Dr. Gonzalez and Mr. Whiteford had travelled since that period over 360 miles.

In their report the agents divide the mines into two classes,—1st, those in actual working, belonging to comparatively wealthy people, and yielding large profits. In this class are comprised the Frontino, Zancudo, and other mines; 2d, those belonging to people who, from the want of sufficient capital and other causes, do not work them regularly. Among these may be mentioned the Juan Criollo, Bolivia, &c.

Soon, however, after completing their tour, the company's agents entered into a conditional agreement with the proprietors of the Juan Criollo and Bolivia Mines for their purchase, including a tract of land 9 miles long by 2 or 3 broad, and about 2000 acres of land, for the very moderate sum of 3000*l.*, payable in London upon the company's taking possession. The richness of the specimens of ore received from the Juan Criollo and Bolivia Mines is remarkable; and in one case, probably a picked lot, quite extraordinary. The specimens were assayed by the well-known refiners, Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, of Hatton-garden. The average lot produced—28 ozs. 11 dwts. 3 grs. of gold, and 11 ozs. 4 dwts. of silver to the ton; and the superior specimen, 463 ozs. 16 dwts. 22 grs. of gold, and 160 ozs. 14 dwts. of silver to the ton.

Mr. Whiteford's examination of the Frontino Mine was highly satisfactory to him, and the proprietor's books, which were submitted to him and Dr Gonzalez, showed that the nett profits of the mine averaged more than $27,000 per annum. It must be borne in mind, this result had been attained by New Granadian individuals, with New Granadian machinery, and under New Granadian superintendence. With English energy, skill, and capital, to back the undertaking, Mr. Whiteford confidently anticipates that the profits of the mine will shortly be more than doubled.

The arrangement with the Frontino proprietors was to the effect, that the mines in the Cerro del Frontino, within the parish of Canas Gordas, in the province of Antioquia, should be sold by them in perpetuity to the New Granada Company, together with the lands attached, as specified in the deed of sale, the buildings, machinery, mills, tools, woods, canals, and works of every description belonging to them on the mines and lands for 420,000 francs (16,800), payable in the city of Medellin, in New Granada, on or before the 1st of April of the present year.

A special meeting of shareholders was accordingly summoned, and held on the 25th January, at which the purchases of the Frontino, Juan Criollo, and Bolivia Mines were ratified; and authority was given to the directors to adopt the measures they might consider necessary for improving the company's property. In virtue of this authority, the directors shipped for New Granada specie to the amount of 500,000 fr.

In conclusion, the directors beg, in a few words, to draw the attention of the proprietors to the actual condition of the company's affairs. Including the purchase money, freight, and insurance, the general expenditure of the company is below 22,300*l.* Against this the company has obtained possession of a mine, yielding at the present time a profit of about 6000*l.* a year, with the prospect, as stated most emphatically by the mining engineer, of an increase to double its present yield, from the improvements now contemplated in the machinery and mode of working.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report stated, that although they had power to raise the capital to 200,000*l.*, it was not the directors' intention to do so; from the prospects they had before them, they were convinced they were in a good position, and they were determined to keep within bounds. The directors had laboured earnestly and indefatigably for the interests of the shareholders, and he trusted that the affairs of the association were on so firm a footing that speedily they would have a remunerative return for their investment. After the 1st of April, all the produce of the Frontino Mine would be theirs; 20 lbs. of gold had been received by the *Orinico*, this they had only on commission.

Mr. Josiah Wilson stated, that it was with great pleasure he seconded the report, convinced as he was that the directors had done all in their power in order to forward the interest of the shareholders, and proved themselves most worthy of the trust confided to them.

Mr. Coxhead complained that the directors had shown a great want of courtesy in not sending out the report previously: had such been the case, he should have been better prepared than he was at that moment. He would like to know when Dr. Gonzalez's engagement would expire, what Mr. Whiteford's salary was, how much was to be paid for Mr. Breffit, and for what reason they had appointed a financial agent, when they already had two parties there!

The Chairman explained that Dr. Gonzalez would retire at the end of the year. Having to send over a large sum of money, it was necessary that some one should be sent out with it; and they had conceived there was no person so fit to be employed as the gentleman whom they had dispatched. The remuneration for Mr. Whiteford's services was 500*l.* per annum; that of Mr. Breffit, 300*l.*; labourers and artizans were engaged for three years, at salaries varying from 2*l.* to 3*l.* per week.

Mr. Capron could not conceive why, when they had Mr. Whiteford, they required any one else.—Mr. John Masterman, jun., observed that Mr. Whiteford had sufficient work to do without attending to the financial affairs of the company. His letters stated that he had scarcely taken off his clothes for a fortnight, and for three days he had been seventeen hours in the saddle.

After a short discussion, in which Mr. Ambrose Moore, Capt. Charrettie, Mr. Wilson, and several shareholders, took part, the report was unanimously carried.

The Secretary (Mr. Breffit) then read the statement of accounts, as follows:—Capital on 60,000 shares, 60,000*l.*; interest on loans, 372*l.* 9s. 9d.; commission on sale of gold, 7*l.* 0s. 5d.=60,379*l.* 10s. 2d.—Preliminary expenses, brokers' commissions, Dr. Gonzalez, 2938*l.* 16s. 5d.; purchase of Frontino Mine, 16,800*l.*; promoters' claims, 6000*l.*; mine account, 7262*l.* 10s.; insurance, 144*l.* 16s. 4d.; expenses in New Granada, 693*l.* 16s. 10d.; expenses in London, 1132*l.* 10s. 6d.; balance of loans at interest, 25,428*l.* 15s.; cash at the bankers, 178*l.* 5s. 1d.=60,379*l.* 10s. 2d.

Mr. Capron enquired for what was the sum of 6000*l.* charged as promoters claims?

The Chairman explained that this was for information, and an agreement they had made previously.

A short discussion then took place as to the mine accounts, the brokers' commission, and various other items, which subsequently were carried.

Messrs. Rowan, Roland, and George Knight Huxley, were re-elected as directors, and Messrs. Frederick Hindmarsh and George Betts Illidge as auditors, with a remuneration of ten guineas per annum.

A vote of thanks was then moved to the directors, at the same time proposing that their remuneration for the ensuing year should be fixed at 1000*l.*

After some discussion on this point, some proposing that the remuneration should be fixed at one guinea for each attendance, others that 800*l.* should be the medium, ultimately it was settled that the original motion should be carried.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALBION CLAY-WORKS (St. Enoder, Cornwall).—The engine now erecting at these works is in course of completion, and I hope that it will be fit to go to work within a fortnight; the delay of this beyond the anticipated time has been occasioned by the weather, which has been most unseasonable for all out-door operations. A fortnight has been entirely lost to the masons, in consequence of the frost; they are now erecting boiler-house, and have finished the flues, and the carpenters are busy fitting up the interior of the engine-house. The labourers have been employed removing a large piece of overburthen, or top soil, from the clay, and making various aqueducts, and are excavating a large reservoir or pool to drain the downs, so that we may have a never-failing supply of water—this will be finished in about a week. The masons are also busy making the mica runs for washing the clay, which will be finished by the time the engine is ready. The tramway and tram-waggons are also nearly completed, and everything has been pushed forward as fast as circumstances would allow of.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 100 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore quite 60*l.* per fm. This day (March 7) six of the shaftmen have commenced driving the level west of this shaft, on the north part of the lode; we hope to speak favourably of this driving next week. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking under the 100 fm. level, is worth quite 80*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The south part of the lode in the 100 fm. level, east of cross-cut, is worth for copper 3*l.* per fm.; this part of the lode in the 100 fm. level, west of flookan, is worth for copper ore 9*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under the 90 fm. level, west of flookan, is worth for copper ore from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes over the different levels, east of the engine-shaft, continues good. No change in any other part of these mines since the last report.

BAT HOLES.—The lode in the 66 fathom level, driving south, has not been taken down since last report. The lode in the 48 fm. level, driving south, is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of spar and carbonate of lime, carrying a branch of lead ore about 1 in. wide; the lode in the stopes in the back of the 48 fm. level is producing good work for lead ore. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 40 fm. level, south of the winze, will yield about 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 36 fm. level will produce about 25 cwts. per fm. At Lower Bat Holes, the ground in the engine-shaft is favourable for sinking. The lode in the 23 fathom level, driving south, is about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and spotted with lead ore, with a strong feed of water issuing therefrom. We have erected the winding apparatus, and commenced drawing to-day (March 9).

BISHOPSTONE.—We have found the hanging wall, at which point the lode is twisted; it is about 16 ft. wide, composed of spar, blue limestone, and all spotted with ore, but not so rich as last reported. We are proceeding north on the hanging wall as fast as we can; but as the ground is so sparry, very little progress can be made. About 15 fathoms back from this end I put two men to stope for the last three days in spots of blue and white lead; and after rising 3 ft., the spots increased to a good mixture, which was 20 in. wide when I was down this morning. I hope this will hold cutting to surface; if so, it will ventilate this end, which is very necessary—being about 50 fms. from the north shaft to the present end. Should this rise improve as it has done for a few days more, it would be better to put on two more men, when it will be necessary to resume dressing shortly.

BODMIN CONSOLS.—We have sold to the Tamar Smeting Company 10 tons of ore, at 16*l.* 5s. 3d. per ton. The 26 fm. level has much improved, and the 38 fm. level is much easier. We have purchased the ironwork for the balance-bob, which will help the engine, and cause a considerable saving of coals.

BODMIN UNITED.—The sinking-lift is dropped 6 fms. below the 50, and the water forked 3 fms. below that level; at this depth the shaft appears weak, and will require some little repairs from thence to the 60. The shaftmen have put a pent winze in the 50; all other necessary preparations are made to secure the shaft as the water is drained. The 40 east is cleared and secured about 40 fms. from engine-shaft: I expect in about a fortnight to have cleared this level as far east as may be necessary for the present; we shall then commence cross-cutting the north part of the lode under the run of ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 30. The lode in the rise in the back of the 30 is now yielding 3 tons of ore per fm.; splendid rocks of yellow ore have been raised there this week, and also from the 20, which is now 10 fms. behind the rise. There is every probability that ere long we shall have as good a lode in the 20 end as we have now in the rise. There is still a very promising lode in the 10, east of footway shaft. The tribute pitches continue to look well. We shall have 50 tons of ore ready to sample early next week, leaving a great many tons of ore at surface undressed.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—Since my last, Annie's shaft has been sunk 12 ft., which makes it 12 fms. below the 12 fm. level. The adit level is much the same. In the 12 east I put the men to drive south, in doing which they cut a very large stream of water, which filled the shaft and half filled the level, and hindered them from working for two days; but the water is now again out, and the men are enabled to resume their duties. In the 12 west we are laying open good tribute ground. In the 30, west of Murchison's shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, and mundic; going east one part of the lode is saving work. I have suspended the driving of this end for a short time, and put the men to drive south, to ascertain if there is any more lode standing.

BOSORN.—In Halket's shaft, since the date of our last report, we have driven from 7 to 8 ft.; the lode is small, but good for tin; and we expect that in about ten days or a fortnight we shall be holed with the connection from the winze. In the 40 fm. end, east from the winze, the lode is not yet taken down. We are about to commence driving from the winze west. This end, the 40, contains very good branches of tin. In the stopes at the back of the 30 fm. level, the lode is from 6 to 8 in. wide, containing very good stones of tin. We still continue driving our cross-cut from the well level east, in expectation of cutting the lode, but cannot say how soon this may occur. The mine, on the whole, is presenting a favourable appearance.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The lode in the 44 fm. level, driving north at Hallett's engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, with a slight mixture of ore throughout, the greatest portion of which we are saving for dressing, and the appearances at present are very cheering. The lode in the new shaft sinking under the deep adit level is 6 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, spar, with several small branches of lead ore. I am happy to say there is an improvement in the deep adit level, driving south of this shaft, on Joseph's lode; since my last report it contains a good mixture of ore for 3 ft. wide, much better than we have seen before since the commencement of this part of the mine.

CALLINGTON.—At the South Mine, the lode in the 125 fm. level north is poor at present, being disordered by a hard capel crossing it, we do not calculate this will continue long; the lead pitch in the bottom of the 125 fm. level, south of cross-cut, still continues productive, it will now yield 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The other lead

pitches are much as usual. The incline shaft is sunk 35 fms. below the surface, the lode is now standing in the western side of the shaft. We have suspended the adit end north of incline shaft for the present, on account of the lode being hove west by a small slide. Kelly Bray shaft is sunk 8½ fms. below the 70 fm. level; the lode in the eastern end of shaft is 14 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, blende, and copper ore of good quality, we calculate getting the shaft to the 80 by the end of this month; the 70 cross-cut north is now driven 24½ fms., and have not as yet intersected Rowe's lode, but are daily expected to do so, we have not seen the stratum more mineralised than at present; no lode has been taken down in the 70 end east since last reported; we have this day (March 7), commenced a rise or stope in the back of the 70 fm. level east by four men; this will lay open ground and ventilate the 60 east when it reaches thispoint. The lode in the 60 fm. level east is 4 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 7*l*. 10*s*. per ton. The copper pitches are yielding fair quantities of ore, and the men earning good wages in the respective tributes.

CARADON WOOD.—The engine-shaft has been sunk during the week about 4 ft., making altogether 9 fms. 1 ft. below the 30. The cross-cut north of the shaft has been driven 4 fms. 2 ft., where we intersected a branch about 3 in. wide, carrying lead, but does not appear to be through all the lode. We intend driving a few feet further, to ascertain if there is any more lode or branch standing. The same level south has been driven 9 ft.; the lode is larger than it was last week—being about 2 ft. wide, and of the same character as last reported.

CEFN BRWYNO.—The lode in the deep adit level is 2 ft. wide, with a little ore, but poor at present, being in a cross channel of ground, which is seen on the top of the hill at surface. The lode in the 38 fm. level has been cut into 7 ft., but the south wall has not yet been met with; it is composed of spar, blende, and good branches of ore —this level will be pushed east and west, as the lode is looking equally well in both ends. In the 24, west from shaft, the level has passed through 10 fms., producing 1⅝ ton of ore per fathom—the end will still produce 1¼ ton per fm. The eastern winze is also producing 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the adit east is looking very promising, and contains good branches of ore.

CEFN GWYN.—The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving east of the engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, with a good mixture of lead ore, yielding at least 15 cwts. per fathom; the same level is extended west about 3 ft., where the lode is 5 ft. wide, and much the same in quality as the one driving east. The men have been prevented from working some parts of the month in consequence of the frost.

CHURCHSTOKE.—The engine-shaft is down 7 yards, and the men have commenced walling it. We are getting out the foundation for the engine-house, the materials for which are daily arriving on the ground.

CLEW BAY (Mayo).—The driving on the Benderg lode is going on rapidly, producing fine copper ore. The new branch is looking promising, indicating prospects of future richness. The iron mines are looking rich, and we are making all possible progress. The box of specimens which I have sent has, I hope, safely arrived at the company's offices; they are of a rich quality, and will, no doubt, give universal satisfaction to all interested in mining projects.

CREETOWN.—We have completed the lodge, and have set the two ends in the 12 fathom level to be driven east and west. The lode in No. 3 end is 3 ft. wide, with good ribs of lead throughout, yielding ⅛ ton of lead per fm. The stopes east of the winze are looking well for copper, and some lead. In the stopes west of the winze the lode is not taken down. In No. 4 level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and capels, with a small flookan on the foot wall, and two well-defined walls; a kindly lode at present for the depth. I expect a vessel next week for another cargo of copper ore.

CUBERT UNITED.—The driving of the 45 has been unavoidably suspended. It will be seen by our setting for March, that a party of tributers had undertaken to raise 20 tons of lead from the backs behind this driving, for the sum of 30*l*.; this operation for a short time will interfere with the driving until the stulls, &c., are put in place, immediately after which the end will be forwarded again with all possible speed; the lode in the present end is worth 30*l*. per fm., and the stopes for many fathoms behind the end are equally valuable; there is also a very promising lode in this driving to the east, turning out some good bunches of lead, and in exceedingly favourable ground. There is an excellent lode in the 35 fm. level west, worth at present 20*l*. per fm., but the ground at present is soft and rather troublesome, no better indications or greater proof of a continuous profitable lode need be desired; this quarter of the mine at present is without doubt exceedingly encouraging; the stopes in the back behind the end are producing lead in satisfactory quantities. The lode in the 25 fm. level west has not as yet been attained by the cross-cut, but a very good lode has been cut in the 25 fm. level east, and there is every prospect of a greater improvement there ere long. The lode in the 15 fm. level west is improving; here we appear to be approaching a change of ground, and if so we have reason to expect very satisfactory results. The mine never looked better, and there is no doubt we shall raise the quantity specified in our last, and which will be ready for sampling early in April. We shall resume the sinking of the engine-shaft as soon as we can procure the pitwork ordered from the founders, who at present appear to be much pressed with work. At Trebellan, also, we are detained for want of the required pitwork.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.—Having had a considerable thaw for the last few days, we have been able to resume crushing, but on a limited scale, as the ice on the Green Lake prevents our boating the ore across. We have again commenced cobbing, and shall set on all the hands we possibly can, to enable us to prepare a large quantity of ores as soon as the transit will allow. The mine throughout presents a very favourable appearance. I am now collecting samples from the various stopes, which I purpose having ready for those gentlemen of the committee who I am expecting to arrive shortly to compare and select for the offices in London. No time should now be lost in getting the embankment across the lake, and the cottages erected, as the time has now arrived to send off a great quantity of ore, and employ a large number of miners.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The 70 end west is much the same as last week. The 60 end west is much better than it has been for some time past; the lode is about 14 in. wide, producing some very good stones of ore; the lode in the pitch in the back of this level will turn out about 1½ ton of good ore per fathom. The lode in the shaft at Rundle's, is much the same as last week.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—This being our setting-day, I have discharged all the shaftmen, for having worked so badly during the last month, and have set to a new set of men the sinking of Peel's engine-shaft, at 15*l*. per fm. for the month out, or 17*l*. per fm. if they will sink 3 fms., as I wish to give encouragement to the men to work hard in sinking till the lode is intersected. This shaft is now down 18 fms.; and during the last month the ground has been very spare for sinking, from being composed of hard floors of capel. There is now, however, a change for the better; and there are a great number of branches in the shaft about 6 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, peach, prian, gossan, and spots of lead. As these branches are all dipping south towards the lode we expect to intersect from present appearances, it is very evident we are not far from a very large copper or lead lode. From the quantity of lead extracted from the branches, it is my firm belief that, at a depth of 30 to 40 fms., we shall have a productive lode, which will fully satisfy the company. Another agent writes—"I never saw stuff coming from a shaft more congenial for producing a good return of copper than what has been raised from the last fathom, where several branches have crossed the shaft dipping towards the lode."

DEVON UNITED.—We shall have cleared the levels by Thursday next, and hope in the course of another week to be in a position to report to you fully the appearance, size, and properties of the lead and copper lodes, from which we are taking good specimens. The late severe weather has been a very great impediment to our operations.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—Our whim will be completed this week, after which we shall soon see the result of the lode in the old adit. The men in the stopes have taken down some of the lode during the last week, it still produces good work for tin. The ground in the cross-cut is without alteration. We have intersected a branch, and have opened on it a little; we find it about 1 ft. wide, with rich veins of tin in it. I am about to accompany Capt. Verran to the mine to-day.

EAST CROWNDALE.—Our tribute pitches here are looking well. We have taken down no lode in the 58 driving east this week. The lode in the 47, driving west, is small, with spots of ore; the lode in the same level, driving east, looks promising, producing occasional stones of ore. We have not done anything in changing the pitwork this week, as, from some misfortune at the foundry, they have not been able to get the necessary things ready for us; but they have promised them all by Monday morning. I have employed the sumpmen this week in driving the 47 east. We are getting on with our dressing as fast as we can, and shall now have a fine pile of ore by the next sampling day.

EAST POLGOOTH.—In the 30 cross-cut we are still discovering small bunches falling into the lode; in the 30 east we have still a large lode of a promising appearance, though not rich. In the 20 end west the lode is large, presenting a good appearance, with fine stones of tin; in the same level, on Leely's branch, the lode is larger, and is of a more promising character than last reported on; the 20 cross-cut is much the same as last week. New shaft is down 23 fms., ground much the same. The surface work is going on favourably, with the exception of the buildings, which is slow. The cylinder and some other eastings for the stamps are on the mine.

EAST TOLGUS.—The adit end on North Buller lode has much the same appearance as when the agent wrote last; there is about 3½ feet of "horse" between the two lodes, each of which produce occasional stones of ore. No lode has been cut in either of the cross-cuts.

EAST WHEAL ARTHUR.—We have commenced sinking the engine-shaft on the course of the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, and is gradually increasing, with beautiful stones of ore in it. We are making every necessary preparation to erect a wheel.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 32 fm. level is as last reported on; the lode in the 32 fm. level west is 18 in. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and spotted with ore. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 23 fm. level, west of shaft, is spotted with ore—good work for the stamps. The lode in the back of the 12 fm. level, east of shaft, is improved since my last, yielding large rich stones of ore, it being from 2½ to 3 ft. wide.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—The engine-shaft is already sunk 8 fathoms below the 44 fm. level; and every feature in the shaft is most encouraging. The north and south lode is larger, and more productive than usual; and in consequence of the improved size of the lode, we cannot sink quite so rapidly; however, we shall complete the shaft to the 54 in much less time than at first stated. The 44 fathom level, going south from the engine-shaft, is extended 11 fms. towards Wheal Reeth east and west lodes, and by calculations we have only 7 fms. more to intersect these valuable tin lodes. We are employing as many hands as can possibly work to advantage at these points. We are raising some good quality tinstuff from the 24 fm. level. I would strongly recommend immediate arrangements being made for stamping the tin now being raised in the mine.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The course of ore in the tunnel level is still looking well; the stopes in the back are improving, the men are blasting down rocks of grey ore and greens, 1 ton in weight. Hitchins's shaft is still in splendid gossan. We have not yet cut through the lode in the 55 fm. level east, it is composed of gossan, capels, and spots of ore; we have cut through the horse of killas in the end west in the same level, we have a strong and kindly lode in this end. The end driving east in the 45, towards the cross-course and tunnel end, is producing fine stones of grey and yellow ore, looking very promising for a course of ore; the cross-cut driving north is just the same as last reported. We have commenced sinking the new shaft; and have broken some very fine shode stones of grey and yellow ore. Our engines are working well, and all connected with them. Capt. Matthew Francis has been here, and is highly gratified with the appearance of the mine.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—The men sinking Lawrence's shaft have made better progress for the last fortnight than they have done since we have been in the hard ground. In the heart of the 20 fm. level we have met with some fine lumps of ore. The tributers continue to raise about the same quantity of ore.

ESGAIR LLEE.—We cannot speak of any alterations in our general prospects since last reported on. The counter lode in the 12 fm. level above adit, east of Harding's rise, also in the rise above, is quite as promising and productive as ever. And in order to facilitate our returns, it is deemed most prudent to detach at once our pumping and drawing gear from the crushing-mill, until the new pumping-wheel now in course of erection is completed.

EXMOOR ELIZA.—There is no alteration of importance since my last report, but I am pleased to see the killas in the 50 fm. level softer than it is in the 36, and apparently more highly mineralised. The 50 east is set to drive at 3*l*. 10*s*. per fathom; the same level west will be set to-day. The winze in the 36 is set at 6*l*. 10*s*. per fm.; the lode here is producing some ore of a very rich quality. The lode in the 50 fathom level west is 12 ft. wide, with well-defined walls; the south part is mixed with killas, which, contiguous to the hanging wall, is beautifully soft; and the north part, 6 ft. wide, is composed of white iron, mundic, quartz, capel, and spotted throughout with copper ore. According to the declination of the lode, we shall have about 4 fathoms further to drive west to come immediately under the very kindly lode which has been laid open in the 36 fm. level.

GARREG.—The tributers' pitch is improved, and the ore seems to be going down under the 20 fm. level; should it continue, I shall recommend sinking the engine-shaft another 10 fms. The tributers' ore is on the west side of the lode, whilst the level was driven on the east side, consequently the ore was not seen in driving the level.

GAWTON UNITED.—Our various surface operations, leats, roads, &c., are in a forward and active state. The wheel-pit will be cut, if nothing unforeseen occurs, by Tuesday next, and would have been out now, according to our former report, had not four of the men been on the sick list this last last week, and we have not been enabled to replace them, labourers being scarce. The lode in the wheel-pit is larger than last reported, being now 10 ft. wide, composed of gossan, capels, spar, mundic, and spotted with ore. In making our road from copper quay to wheel-pit we came in on the back of the south lode; it is 12 ft. wide, producing fine rocks of gossan, spar, and mundic—a splendid looking lode. At Fuller's shaft, the ground continues good; we hope to have the lode soon, when our progress in sinking will be facilitated.

GOLDEN MILE (Lead).—At Colwinstone, we have sunk on Tindall's lode between 5 and 6 fms., and have also opened on it 25 fms. further west, where it is even better than in the shaft; we have been costeaning through this part of the sett during the last month, and have discovered four other lodes, not large, but all yielding lead. At Llangan, we have walled up the collar of Bonwell's shaft, and resumed sinking, and have this day (March 7) cut a lode in the bottom, which we did not expect to meet; from the little we have seen of it, we can merely say that it has a promising appearance, but shall be enabled to report more fully in a few days. On Williams's lode we have sunk a trial shaft about 200 fms. west of Bonwell's; it is there full 6 ft. wide, composed of lead, gossan, and barytes; in fact, presenting the best appearance we have yet seen in the mine. One of the shareholders has been over the ground to-day, who is highly pleased with what he has seen, and feels quite confident of success.

GREAT CRINNIS.—Our shaftmen have finished the engine-shaft, and the engineer has furnished us with the drawings for the buildings, therefore the masons will commence the walls this day (March 7). We are preparing quarry stone, and shall have a good supply. The carpenters and sawyers' houses and smiths' shop are nearly completed. We have a party of men putting in the adit to the engine-shaft, and some few hands on sundry preparatory work. Every exertion is being used to get the engine to work. The ground in the north cross-cut is harder than usual, being intersected by some branches. The tributers are still raising a little ore.

GREAT DUCHY.—The engine-shaft is down 11 fms. 2 ft. The ground is a little more compact than when I wrote you last, but still quite as kindly for lead, and in a very promising stratum.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode in the 40 is 6 in. wide, composed of mundic and spots of lead. The lode in the rise above the 30, against the new shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing some good work for lead. The lode in the 20 east is 6 in. wide, unproductive at present; the lode in the adit level west, on the new lode, is 2 ft. wide —gossan, mundic, &c. The lode in the back of the 20, west from Sunderland's, is 10 ft. wide—the whole of which is good work for tin. We have met with a lode in the new shaft underlaying north; it is about 6 in. wide, composed of jack and good stones of lead; this will fall in with the lead lode in about 10 fms. further sinking, when we may expect an improvement in both. The stopes and tribute pitches are looking much the same as for some time past. We expect to sample to-morrow from 35 to 40 tons of lead ore.

GUSKUS.—We are now very busy making preparations to put up our new water and steam machinery, and the weather is very appropriate for all our grass work. I am sorry to say that we have not been able to make that progress we used to make in sinking our engine-shaft, which is now down a little more than 7 fms. below the 30 fm. level, and the lode looks promising to do us much good, being now in a course of tin and good water. Our levels are opening, on the whole, as fast as we can expect, and with a fair prospect for tin and copper. In fact, our 30 east, on Guskus lode, and our 20 west, on Martin's lode, is opening quite cheering. We sampled yesterday (March 7) 67 4 barrows of tinstuff, after stoping some of our best tin pitches, till we get our own machinery to work, so as to make our own returns, and be enabled to sell to the best advantage. Our copper pitches are turning out just to our anticipation, and expect we shall get from 40 to 50 tons to sample on the 22d inst.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—At Flat-rod shaft, sinking under the 60 fm. level, the lode is 4 ft. wide—very promising, and a good leader of yellow ore on the south side 4 in. wide. In the 60, driving east of ditto, the lode is 5 ft. wide; in the 60, west of ditto, the lode is 2½ ft. wide—4 in. yellow ore. In the 45, east on Leed's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide—yellow ore. Ommanney's shaftmen are still employed in securing the shaft with timber. In the 52 east the lode is still carrying a portion of the elvan with it, but is more promising, and is getting wider; in the 52 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. ore. In the 40, west on Bulley, the men are put to rise; and in the 30, west on ditto, they are put to sink, in order to ventilate these levels. The tribute is much as usual.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft is favourable, and is sunk below the 145 11 fms. 1 in. The ground in the cross-cut south of the said shaft, in the 145, is also favourable, in soft killas, and is extended 30 fms. 5 ft. 5 in. towards the lode; the lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 145, is 15 in. wide, producing stones of rich copper ore—sunk 7 fms. 3 ft. 4 in. below the 145; the cross-course in the 145, west of the diagonal shaft, is principally quartz; we have suspended the eastern end in this level for the present, but only for a short time. The ground in the 132 fm. level south, east of the above shaft, is soft; but no branch as yet intersected. The lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 110 fm. level east is 5 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fathom. There is no alteration in either levels west from Wall's engine-shaft, or east from the winze in the 100, since our last report. The ground in the 124 fm. level cross-cuts, north and south of Wall's shaft, is moderate; and the south one is extended 23 fms., and the north one 22 fms. 3 ft. 2 in. We have set a winze to sink below the 132 fm. level west of the great cross-course, to communicate with the 145 as early as possible, both for ventilation and laying open the ground to advantage.

IVY TOR CONSOLS.—A wheel has been erected 20 ft. diameter, by 4 ft. breast—pump-rods, and all machinery in good working order. The engine-shaft is sunk 15 fms., a plat cut, and sinking for a fork. We are now arranging for our cistern, shaft rods, lifts, &c., preparatory to our sinking the next 10 fms., where I anticipate better ground shortly. The shaft will intersect the lode at about 48 fms. deep, and when completed will leave backs in the hill 80 fms. high on the course of the lode. The former workers sunk a winze in the bottom of the adit level from 2 to 3 fathoms deep, and were obliged to suspend it in consequence of the water. Since we have commenced operations by sinking the shaft we have drained the winze, although we are giving near 20*l*. per fathom for sinking, and the shaft is 20 fms. from the winze; this bids fair for a change in the lode by a more congenial stratum of ground under the Tor, and what I anticipated and expected. The lode in the winze is about 5 feet wide, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, spotted over with yellow copper ores—some stones may be picked out worth saving. The expense of working this mine will be trifling when compared with others, having abundance of water available from the Taw for drawing, crushing, and every purpose connected with mining.

KESWICK.—At Brandley, the 20 fm. level north is producing stones of ore; the rise in this level is worth 3 cwts. of ore per fm. The 30 north is producing stones of ore; the stope in this level is worth 25 cwts. of ore per fm.; the stope in this level south is worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm. Wilkinson's level, at the Barrow Mine, is worth 15 cwts. of ore per fm.

KILBRICKEN.—Since my setting report, I find throughout our workings no material alteration. The water is well kept out, and the men are working regular in the cross-cut, and are driving about 3 ft. per week. I anticipate an improvement in the ground, and this place being our object, I am urging the men on all I can. In the winze the lode continues much of the same description in produce and quality; in the stope north of the winze I see no alteration in the lode. The stope in the back of the 20 fm. level at the present time does not look so well. In the 20 fm. level east the lode is unproductive.

LAMERTON UNITED.—The lode in the adit level is looking more kindly than ever, being full 10 feet wide, firm, strong, and masterly, carrying great quantities of spar, mundic, prian, peach, and deeply stained with greens or oxide of copper, which is a good indication, and in depth will no doubt prove productive.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is now down about 15 fathoms—no change in the ground. We are in want of air in our adit, and for the purpose of ventilation we intend sinking a new shaft; this will not occupy us more than a week. We have now only about 7 fms. more to drive to enable us to get the water down, and I shall lose no time in letting you know when this is accomplished. If the weather remains fine, we shall have the engine-house ready for the engineers in about three weeks. You will perceive that our preparatory work is nearly finished, and I hope soon to send you reports on the lodes, &c.

LEWIS.—For the present we have suspended the cross-cut in the 100 fm. level, and put the sumpmen to sink the whim-shaft from the 90 to the 100 fms. levels, when we shall be in a better position for drawing the stuff, &c. The south lode, in the 90 fm. level, east from tin shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 12*l*. per fm.; west, it is 18 in. wide, opening fribute ground; the north lode in this level, east from tin shaft, is 2 ft. wide, good stamping work; this lode in the 80 fathom level, east from Praed's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 14*l*. per fm.; in the rise in the back of the 70 fm. level, east from Praed's shaft, it is 20 in. wide, producing good stones of tin. We shall sample on Tuesday, the 15th inst., 20 tons of tin.

LOVEDEN UNITED (Cardiganshire).—In clearing some old workings on the course of the lode westward from adit, we have discovered some good large branches of rich lead ore left standing by the ancients, and which can be taken away at a handsome profit. The stope eastward from the adit is still looking well, yielding good work. The new buildings will be completed next week, when we shall commence the water-course to the wheel.

MERLLYN.—The 16 fm. level west is improved, being now worth 20*l*. per fm., and promises a further improvement. The 26 fm. level has not yet reached the cross-course. Our water is much decreased, and we hope again to see the bottom of the mine by the end of this week.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the 52 west is 4 feet wide, producing on the south part good stones of ore; in the same level east the lode is 4 feet wide, and will produce from ½ to 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 42 west is 1 ft. wide, and will produce ½ ton of ore per fm.; in the 42 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore—ground improved a little; the stopes in the back of this level will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 12*l*. per fm. There is no alteration to notice in the 30 west since last week; in the 30 east the lode is 4 feet wide, producing a few stones of ore. The pitch in the back of this level is yielding, I think, sufficient ore to remunerate the men for their labour, at 12*s*. in 1*l*. tribute. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 3 ft. wide, producing a few stones of ore. The ground is considerably improved since last week; here I hope to effect a communication with the 42 at the end of this month. The lode in the adit at the eastern hill is 2 ft. wide, producing in the bottom part of the end stones of good yellow ore.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW CONSOLIDATED.—These mines are again drained, and all hands at work. There is no alteration in the deep level since last report. We are driving the level in a north-east direction to cut the lode. The 36, east of Penrhiw, is a promising end; the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In the stope in the back of same the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding about the same quantity. The stope in the back of the 50, east of Taylor's shaft, is looking poor. We have a winze coming down from the 40, where there is a better lode, so that we may shortly expect an improvement. The 46, or deep level, driving west of Taylor's shaft, is in a very kindly lode, 5 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and blende, with a little lead ore. The 30, west of Taylor's, is a little improved—the lode large and grey throughout. In the stope in the back of this level the lode is 3½ feet wide, yielding 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 50, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding about the same quantity. In the stope in the back of the 30, 110 fms. east of the cross, the lode is 10 feet wide, yielding 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the stopes in the back of ditto, 120 fms. east of the cross-cut, the lode is 7 feet wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fm. The 20, going east of Taylor's, on the north lode, is without alteration since last report; the lode is about 2 yards wide, composed of spar and killas, intermixed with mundic and lead ore, yielding nearly ½ ton of the latter per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are, on an average, yielding from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The weather is again favourable for surface operations, and I hope, within a fortnight to sample 50 tons of good quality ore.

NORBURY.—The water continues to be very troublesome, and the men are daily cutting more as they approach the lode, which must be close at hand.

NORTH BASSET.—In the new shaft, sinking below the 92 fathom level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l*. per fm. In the 92 fm. level, west of new shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with stones of grey ore, and a large stream of water issuing from it. In the winze sinking under the 82 fm. level, about 10 fms. before the 92 end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 20*l*. per fm. In the 82, west of new shaft, the lode is worth 10*l*. per fm. All our tribute pitches are looking well, and the prospects of the mine throughout justify the opinion long entertained by practical men that we shall have a rich and lasting mine. We refer you to our sale this week for the quality of ores now raising.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the 90 east the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore, and looking more promising than it did last week; in the rise above the said level the lode is 15 in. wide—not much ore. In the winze below the 80, in the above rise, the lode is 18 in. wide, but not much ore. I expect to hole this month, when we can set tribute in the back of the 90 and bottom of the 80, as when we commenced sinking and rising we had a fair lode of ore. The lode in the 80 east is 18 in. wide, but poor. The tribute pitches are much as usual. I think the men are getting wages, but the tributes are high, which you can see by the last setting report. We shall also sample in April, but cannot say the quantity, as these old pitches vary.

NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—We have a great improvement in this mine, which, from indications, I have expected for some time past. In the 36 fathom level driving south we have a lode more than 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of prian, white capel, soft spar, and rich silver-lead, good saving work; I look for still further improvement going south under the hill. In Richards's rise, in the back of the same level, north of the shaft, we have also a lode about 1 feet wide, from which we are saving some good work.

NORTH TOWY.—The lode at Edward's shaft is larger and more promising, though not rich for ore; sinking at 2*l*. 15*s*. per fm.; I hope to hole the level this month. The end likewise appears much more favourable, as we have got through a very hard floor of grey rock, and are now in a good stratum of blue killas, and water issuing from the foot wall. We are getting on with the dressing floors as fast as possible, and hope to commence dressing in the early part of April.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—There has been no lode taken down in the 42 end this week; the rise in the back of this level is producing some very good stones of ore. The 30 end is just as last reported, yielding 1 ton of good ore per fathom; the rise and stopes in the back of this level are looking well, producing 2½ tons of good ore per fathom. Our shaftmen are getting on well with fixing the pitwork, &c.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—The lode in the adit end, south of Coryton's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead ore; the stopes in the back of the level are at present suspended, the labourers being otherwise required.

ORSEDD.—The water has fallen back, and we have commenced driving the 20 fm. level. I hope soon it will fall back so that we may be able to drive the 30.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—The lode in the 90 fm. level is turning out about 8 tons per fm., worth about 7*l*. to 8*l*. per ton. The lodes in the 112 are looking well. On Monday week we shall sample a parcel of ore.

PENLLYNE COURT.—Since my last report the 16 fm. level west, in the upper shaft, has greatly improved; and the branch will now yield from 30 to 35 cwts. of fine lead ore per fm.; the end is still looking well. The 15 fm. level north is without alteration. I am pushing on this week quickly to intersect the Blue vein, when I have no doubt of most splendid results.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—At Slater's shaft we are down about 6 fms. below the 30; the lode in this shaft continues about 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, and in quality much as last reported. The water is still increasing, and we are anxiously endeavouring to get our flat rods connected from the pumping-engine to this shaft, but in consequence of the continued frost we have been unable to complete our bob-pit. As the weather has now changed, we hope to have it finished in about a fortnight from this time. In the end going west in this level the lode, which at last report was nearly pitched, is 18 inches wide, and with tin throughout. We are driving east of Graham's shaft in the 24, on the red lode; the ground is hard, but as the lode has not yet been tried, its productiveness remains a matter of uncertainty. In the stopes over the back of the 24 we are raising quantities of stuff of the same quality as before, and in those over the 30 there is a considerable quantity also breaking, but the quality is not rich, though slightly improved. We have put two men to sink a shaft on a lode about 50 fathoms north of the count-house, to which we have not yet given a name. This shaft is down about 9 feet, and we have discovered the lode, which is 20 inches wide, and of a very kindly nature, producing tin; this lode is intersected by another, from 9 to 10 inches wide, also producing tin; the intersection is about the middle of the shaft. From the indications of the first-mentioned lode, we are inclined to think it bears in the direction of the old mine lode, which was formerly so productive.

PERRAN WHEAL JANE.—Operations on this mine are progressing favourably, and we shall get the engine to work in the time named.

PRIGNANT CONSOLS.—The shaft is now sunk 3 fms. below the surface, and the lode is becoming more settled, with a nice spar in it. The adit level is driven 8 fms., the forebreast is in good clay-slate.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—In sinking the shaft we have had a tolerably good lode; at present we have suspended operations there, in consequence of the water being so quick. We are now busily employed in cutting plat for the cistern, and preparing for the plunger; after that work is completed, which will take a fortnight, we shall resume our work in the shaft. We are still extending the level eastward; the lode presents a kindly appearance.

RATTLINGHOPE.—The men are progressing rapidly in opening the old shaft, which will be down in another month at furthest to the deep level, when we shall continue driving the deep level, in order to cut the lode.

RITTON CASTLE.—The engine-shaft is sunk 11 yards; the carpenters are busy making the whim, which I expect will be completed in three weeks.

RIX HILL.—In this mine the lode in the 28 fm. level, driving west, has a little improved, producing some tin; there is no alteration in the rise to notice. The prospects in our tribute department are just as last reported. I have been trying to get a second-hand lift of pumps to fork the water to the 40, but I believe we must order a new one. I think we shall sample our tin on Friday.

ROUND HILL.—The lode in the deep adit level, driving north, is about 3½ feet wide, worth about 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In consequence of the ground being heavy we have not been able to open much in the newly-discovered lode, but so far as we have opened the lode is getting wider, being now about 3½ ft. wide, producing good lumps of lead ore. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last report.

SILVER BROOK.—The following report, from Captains Prince and Stephens, was read at the recent general meeting:—"In handing you a report of this mine, it will be necessary for us to give you an account of the levels cleared and secured from the commencement of our operations, as also the ground driven through, shafts sunk, &c., and of the surface arrangements generally. The old men's workings cleared and secured are as follows—viz., the adit level north and south of the cross-cut has been cleared, made larger, and timbered 111 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., most of which has been on the main lode, hereafter to be described. Four shafts have been opened, as represented in the section, to which we beg to refer you, their respective depths are, south shaft, 25 fms. 2 ft.; middle shaft, 6 fms.; brook shaft, 3 fms. 3 ft.; and north or engine-shaft, 5 fms. 3 ft., since which we have driven the adit level north and south on the course of the lode 20 fms., cross-cut 6 fms., and cut down the north shaft (which was very small) to a proper engine-shaft, and sunk it 10 fms. 3 ft. below the adit level, and we presume several fathoms below the old men's workings. A good road has been made for bringing materials to, and carting ores from, the mine. The buildings consist of an engine and boiler-house, smithy, carpenters' shop, and offices; the latter faces the bank (shown on the ground plan), from which flows a sufficient quantity of water for dressing the ores, crushing, stamping, &c., and everything is laid out on the most approved principle, and economical scale. As we have before fully described to you the nature and composition of the lodes, we do not deem it necessary to trouble you with a recapitulation of them; suffice it to say, that throughout all the openings and drivings the lodes have been found uniformly regular, highly mineralised, and strongly indicative of rich deposits of silver-lead in depth. Not a foot of ground has been developed without our finding lead in it, and the lode at the greatest depth we have yet attained has shown a decided improvement. We have no fewer than seven practical mine agents (shareholders) in this mine, and all of them are most sanguine of ultimate success. You are aware that we made every effort to reach the bottom of the ancient miners' workings, and although we were evidently only a few feet from it, yet all the lode above having been taken away, and the timbers become rotten, added to which the water was exceedingly powerful for manual labour, so that we thought it prudent to suspend our operations in this part, having seen enough to convince us that we are justified in recommending you to erect a steam-engine, to prove the mine at a greater depth. The ancients must have had a good deposit of lead in the south shaft. The ground is all taken away below the adit, and we discovered three sets of hand-pumps, one of which now remains in the shaft, and these must have employed at least six men at a time in pumping alone. We look at this point with peculiar interest, and as our engine-shaft is down nearly 11 fathoms below the adit, we purpose driving south next week, and anticipate that, as soon as we intersect the caunter lode, we shall drain the workings in question, and immediately commence raising lead. Of the caunter lode we can say but little, because the deepest point which we have seen it is only 3 fms. 3 ft. below the surface, yet even at this depth phosphates and carbonate of lead may be seen in it, and the gossan in pipes contains from 1 oz. to 22 ozs. of silver in a ton of ore: the gossan on the back of both lodes contain silver, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for raising. No fewer than 90 samples have been assayed; the highest produce has been obtained from the north part of the mine—namely, 15¾ cwts. of lead and 14 ozs. of silver in 20 cwts. of the ore; although the lode in the extreme end north is at least 6 ft. wide, and contains good stones of lead, yet we suspended operations, believing that in depth alone the lead would be found more concentrated, and in sufficient quantities to amply pay for the capital invested. The engine is a good machine, and in first-rate working order. We hope that in about two months from this time we shall be able to report to you that lead ore is being daily brought to the surface."

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—We have put our steam-engine to work, and I am happy to state she works splendidly. I never saw her equal. Considering everything being new, she works most satisfactorily.

SOUTH EAST GRIT.—We have given up sinking the trial shaft; the men are about to commence costeaning for the other lodes.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 78, or deepest level east, is worth 3 tons of ore, or 36*l*. per fm. Youren's lode, in the 54 west, is not looking quite so well as it was, now producing 2 tons of good ore per fm. The lode in the adit level east and west is looking very promising, and producing saving work.

SOUTH WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have not yet intersected the lode in the cross-cut north, in the 25 fm. level. Within the last few days we have cut a small branch, and this, with an increased quantity of water issuing from the end, leads us to expec

that we cannot be far off the lode. We have holed the rise in the back of the adit level, and shall immediately recommence driving the level north.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—At Dowson's engine-shaft we are again sinking; the ground is good, and the water at present is not very quick. At Grout's engine-shaft we have nearly completed our bearers for taking up the breaks. At Hancock's we have just commenced breaking down a portion of a branch of copper ore, and find it rich—we cannot yet say much about it until further developed. At Hoppet's, in the end east, we have varied the direction of the end to hole to corner shaft, and consequently left the lode one side of the level (south side); the ground at present is hard for our strata, we are giving 55s. per fm. for driving this end; in the back the lode is about 3 ft. wide, and where we are at present raising it looks promising. At surface our engine-house is getting on well, and all our other surface work is going on favourably. We are getting the materials home from Bodmin as fast as the carriers can bring them.

TAMAR.—In the 215 end the lode is 6 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 205 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel and horn-spar, with a small quantity of ore. In the 190 end the lode is small and unproductive. The 175 end is nearly through the slide, and the lode is just making its appearance, but at present small. In the 160 end the lode is 3 ft. wide, good saving work. In the 145 end the lode is 18 in. wide, 1 ft. of which is yielding work of a profitable nature. At the north mine, in the 100 fm. level we have cut the east part of the lode, which is about 9 in. wide, composed of capel, mundic, and spots of ore. In the 90 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, 6 in. of which is rich work. In the 80 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is yielding work of a moderate quality. We sampled on Saturday the 15th inst., computed, 66 tons of rich silver-lead ores, for sale on the 15th inst. The falling off in the sampling this month is occasioned by putting in a new boiler at the stamps, and not being able to get people enough for dressing the crop ore; but I am glad to say that the steam stamps are now in good order, and will compensate the present small sampling by the increased quantity for the next two months.

TEES SIDE (CUMBERLAND).—The snow, which has been drifted here in some places 17 feet high, is fast disappearing; our progress in erecting the steam-engine has been interrupted, but the roads are now open, and we shall commence again on Monday. During the storm we have been able to push forward our operations both at Emerson's level and at Metal Band; in the former we have cut a vein, which is not yet proved, but appears likely to be productive in the lime above. At Metal Band, a great improvement has taken place since my last; the ore has increased considerably for some days past, and is now producing about 1 ton per fm. We have not yet made any trial in the lime above, as the intersection I have before named is now only a few fms. before, at which point I have good reason to believe that we have a very rich mine.

TINCROFT.—At North Tincroft, the lode in the 130, driving east of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 28l. per fm.; in the west end, in the same level, the lode is disordered by small cross-courses. In the 120 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm.; in the west end, in the same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 16l. per fm. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 90l. per fm. In the 110, driving west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 100 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm.; in Mills's winze, in the same level, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. Highburrow tin lode, in the 152, east of engine-shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 15l. per fm. In the 142, east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 132 are worth 11l. per fm. Chapple's lode in the 142, west of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. In the 120, driving west of Downright, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 110 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. for tin and copper. In the winze sinking below the 100 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 18l. per fm. Dunkin's lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, is 3 feet wide, saving work for tin and copper; in the 110, driving east of said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm.; in the west end, in the same level, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 100 are worth 10l. per fm. for tin and copper. In the 90, driving west on the south part, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. for tin and copper.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—We are progressing as fast as possible with the necessary work, previous to putting the engine and stamps to work, which I hope to do in a day or two. We are stoping, drawing, and preparing for the stamps.

TREGUNE CONSOLS.—The junction shaft is sinking satisfactorily. We are now in course of sinking on the central branch of the old workings, and are breaking tin. We are also clearing up the workings on the north branch, where we expect to break tin. We are likewise clearing up the old workings further west on the central branch; I have no doubt we shall obtain tin here also.

TREMAR.—We have driven about 10 fms. west at the 24, on Norris's lode, for some distance through unsettled ground, which considerably disordered the lode, but it is now in a more settled state; and has increased in size; it is now about 3 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and has every indication of still improving. Six men are employed in driving this end, and nine men are sinking the engine-shaft, which is about 6 fms. below the 24. We should, by this time, have sunk the shaft deeper, but for a temporary delay, as we are obliged to take the men from the shaft for a short time to drive on the lode, in consequence of a scarcity of men. We have also opened on the backs of the lodes to the south, and I would strongly recommend a shaft being sunk on Raby's lode, as the Tremar lode is a short distance further south, underlying north, and the sawpit lode, a short distance north, underlies south; these two lodes in depth will form a junction, and from the favourable appearances on the backs I, as well as many other mine agents who have seen them, have but one opinion, which is, that in a short time we shall, by the aid of the present machinery, be enabled to open these lodes, which have a most promising appearance, and that we shall, ere long, prove Tremar a valuable mine. At the same time, I would recommend the present shaft being sunk to enable us to open Norris's lode at a greater depth, as I am fully satisfied, from indications at the 24, we have every reason to expect good results at a deeper level.

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny's shaft, in the 120 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fathom; in the south end it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9l. per fathom. In the 107 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fathom; in the south end it is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 9l. per fathom. In the 92 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fathom; in the south end it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 15l. per fathom. At the north mine, we have fixed the large lift in Smith's shaft, referred to in last report; part of the shaftmen are now employed cutting the plat in the 68 fm. level, the others are driving the cross-cut towards the lode, which is now extended 2½ fms.—a great quantity of water is coming from it, and expect to cut the lode soon. In the 78 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fathom. In the 68 fm. level, north end, the west lode is 1½ ft. wide, orey; the east lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 20l. per fathom. We have intersected a branch in the 55 cross-cut containing some lead, and which, as well as the ground, &c., is much like that we see near the lode in other parts of the mine. The stopes and pitches are yielding fair quantities of work.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—I believe you are aware that we are not doing anything on tutwork in this mine; we have six men employed attending to the engine and other shafts, which occupy nearly all their time, as the water is still very quick, and the shaftwork requires to be well attended to: when not employed about the shaft they go into the 100 fm. level west. Our pitches are much the same as at the last setting. The men are working very regular, and getting wages, so that I hope we shall get a fair sampling in April.

TYWARDREATH.—Four fathoms have been driven north of Taylor's shaft since last account, without meeting with any lode. The south cross-cut has been driven 6 fms. and a lode cut 4 ft. wide, composed principally of spar and peach, with a little mundic and black jack, and a few spots of copper ore, the ground still rather hard. On Pearce's lode 6 fms. have been driven east, without improvement, the lode about 1 ft. wide, nearly all spar.

UNION (TIN).—I have very little alteration to report this week. We are still driving west by the side of the lode, and stoping the backs, to keep the stamps going. We shall sell a parcel of tin on the 10th inst.

VALE OF TOWY.—In the 10 fm. level the sump has been sunk 8 ft., having a good lode of lead at the bottom of the shaft—driven north on a good lode 2 fms.; the lode in the present end will produce 1½ ton of lead per fm., which will be set to drive as soon as plat, &c., is completed. The setting for the present month is—Clay's shaft to drive 2 fathoms south on the lode in the 10, to eight men, at 4l. per fm.; then to cut plat, and resume sinking the shaft, the driving north and south on the lode to be continued by other hands. A winze to sink under the adit level, north of said shaft, to six men, 2 fms., at 6l. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing ¾ ton of lead per fm. The adit end to drive south by two men, 2 fms., at 5l. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of lead.—Nant Shaft: To drive south on the west lode, by two men, 2 fms., at 40s. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, with occasional stones of lead; to drive the split of the lode north to the south of said shaft, on the east side of the level, by two men, 2 fms., at 50s. per fm; the lode is 18 inches wide, mixed with good lead. A new winze to sink a under the adit north of Bonville's shaft, by two men 2 fms., at 45s. per fm. The shaft to the west of Clay's engine-shaft, to sink by six men 1 fm., for 30s.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fm.. A pitch to the south of Field's shaft, in the back of the adit, to two men, at 4l. per 21 cwts. of lead ore.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—The north lode in the 75 fm. level, west of Bazley's winze, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. The south lode in the 75 fm. level, west of Bazley's winze, is 4 feet wide, worth 8l. per fm.; this end is still producing a great quantity of water, which must evidently proceed from a large lode to the west of us. The lode in the 65 fm. level, west of old sump shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm.; in consequence of a western dip in the bunch of ore which we had in the level above (the 60), we shall have to extend this level 4 or 5 fms. further to meet with it. The 60 fm. level is suspended, to sink a winze from this level to the level below. The lode in the winze sinking under is 7 ft. wide, worth 40l. per fm., opening a very valuable piece of ground. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 18l. per fm. The 55 fm. level is suspended, to rise against Philps's shaft, which is in very congenial strata—killas, intermixed with soft spar. Since last report the water has sunk 3½ fms. in Philps's shaft, being now 25 fms. below the 25 plat; we have now 4½ fms. more, which we intend to draw out and immediately resume its sinking. Should we escape any further flood, we may calculate to communicate this shaft with the 65 in about two months, which will be of great importance to open our western ground.

WEST BASSET.—A few days since we opened a vugh in the 75 fm. level east on the north lode, which drained all the upper levels, and raised the water in the engine-shaft 10 fms. Large stones of ore were washed out of the vugh into the level; the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, and very good. In a winze sinking below the 52 fathom level we have a good course of ore, producing 9 tons per fm. The lode in the 65 end is about 4 ft. wide, productive. The water is again in fork, and the sumpmen working in the bottom. The ends continue to look well, and the winze on the caunter is producing a good pile of ore.

WEST DING DONG.—Since our last report we have driven our two bottom ends in the 10 fathom level, on Richard's lode, at the flat-rod shaft, 6 fms.; the lode in the present end is 15 inches wide, worth for tin 15l. per fm. We are progressing with all possible speed in cutting our plat and other necessary work, in order to sink the flat-rod shaft under the 10 fm. level, on Richard's lode; the lode in this shaft is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 25l. per fm.; the stopes east of the shaft are worth 15l. per fm. We have taken down the lode in the bottom ends at the engine-shaft, on Richard's lode; it is worth for tin 8l. per fm. The lode in the western end in the 27 fathom level, on Enistreven lode, is worth for tin 8l. per fm.; the lode in the eastern end is 8 in. wide, worth 12l. per fm. We expect by driving 2 fms. more in this end to intersect Trexise's lode, where, from present appearances, I should imagine we are likely to have a good bunch of tin.

WEST GOGINAN.—The engine-shaft is down, and the men have commenced driving the 45 fathom level east, where the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, with a mixture of mundic, spar, and lead ore; at our next setting we shall put six men to drive west in this level on the course of the lode. The ground in the 30 fm. level cross-cut is much the same in appearance as it has been for the last month, in a blue-clay slate.

WESTON.—Since my last report, the water is considerably abated in Cross's level, and I have no doubt we have unwatered the Ryder, and the lodes which intersect it for a great distance. The men are enabled to make much better progress in driving through the lode, but we have not yet (though we are upwards of 30 ft. in it) reached the south wall, the lode is of a very promising character, and similar in its nature to those portions which have proved so well at the White Grit and Penkerley; I expect in a day or two we shall be driving on its course. No. 3 shaft is sinking without any alteration. We have sunk 10 yards upon the Village lode, which I am glad to say presents the appearance of opening again in a very promising way.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is sunk about 3½ fms., well secured and staunched around the timber with clay; the first 12 ft. being loose sand, it required much care to dam back the water, otherwise it would drain the surface to a great extent, and cause the shaft to be wet and troublesome; this is now completed, and we shall be able to continue the sinking while the engine is being got ready. We have had a good deal of work to do in making and stoning the road for entering the mine with the building stone and heavy materials, &c.; also in building an extensive piece of wall between the new shaft and the turnpike-road, which we were requested to do. Every operation, however, is being carried on with the utmost speed.

WEST WHEAL BULLER.—I visited the mine yesterday (March 8), and found the men had finished their bargain; I have now set them a contract to sink the shaft to adit, and to divide and case the same, for 18l.; I expect it will be finished in five weeks from this time. Timber is very scarce at the different wharfs in this neighbourhood; I have agreed with a company at Marazion for 400 ft., which is all I can have at present. We shall want a quantity of timber for dividing and casing the shaft, and a new horse-whim, which we shall begin building as soon as the timber arrives. I hope you have by this time made a contract for the engine, that we may commence building for it with all possible speed, as the summer is arriving, and the price of tin so high.

WEST WHEAL EDWARD.—Within the past week we have opened on a lode near the northern boundary of the sett about 20 in. wide, composed of killas and spar, impregnated with mundic and spots of yellow ore. Very little alteration has taken place in our other operations.

WEST WHEAL ROBERT.—From a survey which I made, in company with Capts. Opie and Pryor, I believe that you have got possession of a first-rate piece of ground, it has the great elvan course which, after being heaved, terminates in it, besides the Wheal Franco cross-course, upon which great quantities of mineral have been found. It has all the North Robert lodes passing in an horizontal, and therefore similar clay-slate right up to the influence of this metalliferous elvan course, and abutting against the cross-course. Capts. Opie and Pryor, I believe, concur in my views.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have not yet intersected any lode in the cross-cut in the 60 fathom level. There is an improvement in the appearance of the cross-course, having beautiful fluor-spar with ore in it. There is also an improvement in the appearance of the lode in the 60 fm. level, having more ore in it. We have not taken down any of the lode in the 37 fm. level since my last report. We have continued to sink Bayly's shaft, but have not taken down the lode since my last report. There is a little improvement in the appearance of the lode in the adit level driving west, producing goosan, with occasionally stones of ore.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—A level has been set to drive east on a lode cut in the 40 cross-cut, north of Taylor's shaft, supposed to be the same lode which made a fine shoot of tin ground in Wheal Lushington. Caroline's shaft has intersected a large lode or slide in the past month, the effect of which upon Wheal Tye lode will be ascertained this month. In the levels on Wheal Tye tin lode there is no change of importance. Some good stones of copper ore have been broken in the 25, west of Kite's shaft, on Taylor's lode, and the lode in the present end of the level is looking very promising. The next sampling of tin is expected to be about 10 tons.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—North Lode: The lode in the 50 west is 6 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 9l. per ton; the lode in the 50 east is as last reported. The lode in the 35 west is 5 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 8l. 10s. per ton; the lode in the 35, east of the great cross-course, is as last reported. The lode in Cruse's stope, in the bottom of the 35 west, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 10l. per ton. The lode in Cock's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 9l. 10s. per ton. The lode in Hartland's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 10l. per ton. The lode in Burgess's rise and stope, in the back of the 35 east, is 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 9l. per ton. The lode in Honeycombe's rise, in the back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 9l. per ton. The lode in Rashleigh's winze, sinking below the 20 west, is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 9l. 10s. per ton. The lode in the 20 west has improved since last report, and is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 12l. per ton. There is no alteration since last report.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—On the guide lode in the 28 fm. level, west of Graham's shaft, the lode is large, and tin improving in quality. We are still stoping this level west of the winze. The lode as far as opened is over 7 ft. wide, with only one wall, and is looking better for tin than at last report. The fork in this level, east of Graham's shaft, is completed, and we are now expediting our pitwork to draw the water as fast as possible. In the 18 fm. level, on the new south lode, the lode is from 6 to 8 ins. wide, but not so rich for tin as we could wish. On Wheal Augusta lode, under the 18 fm. level, we are still stoping: this lode is 30 in. wide, and much improved since last report. In the 10 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is from 9 to 10 in. wide, and improved in quality, still continuing good for tin; this is under the "iron" alluded to in our letter of 3d inst.; and if it holds as it is at present, which we expect it will, it will do very well indeed.

WHEAL BAWDEN.—We have holed the adit to the engine-shaft, which comes in 3½ fms. under the bottom of the shaft, 7 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. deep, which will save nearly the cost in pumps, besides the advantage on the wheel, &c.; in a day or two we shall commence sinking again. The wheel is slowly progressing; we cannot get a sufficient number of carpenters, but as we shall have to sink nearly 4 fms. more for the lift of pumps, I think by that time we shall have the wheel in course. We are now taking out the bob-pits, &c., and are hastening on the work as fast as possible.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—The lode in the shaft is 12 to 18 in. wide, containing a branch of flookan 5 to 6 inches in width, and spotted with lead. We have found stones of goosan in driving the eastern adit level.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Our tribute pitches are still holding good. We shall sample this month about 40 tons of good quality ore, if we have our castings for the crusher in time. There is no material alteration in our tutwork since last report. We have put some men at Gill's to clear up a winze, to endeavour to form a communication with Rundle's, as a means of throwing open tribute ground.

WHEAL EDWARD.—The shaftmen are sinking satisfactorily. The water is very easy; we can keep it at present, and sink with water barrels. We have done away with the whim-engine for the time. The engineers are still busy about the engine; I hope to say something to you next week about our going to work.

WHEAL FANNY.—At Hitchins's shaft we are raising the sets of timber, and securing the shaft, much more expeditiously than I anticipated. We have made good 7 fms. below the adit level. The lode upward is draining; and I think we shall succeed in making the shaft as firm as ever it was in about a fortnight. In the new level a cross-cut has been driven 4 fathoms; and, from dialling the ground, we have about 9 fms. more to intersect the north and south lode, which I think will require this month to complete if the ground continues favourable. In the old engine-shaft very little has been done this week—the water being in some parts below the 19. The sumpmen have been engaged in driving west from the caunter lode to prove the ground, and have driven 2 fms.

WHEAL FORTUNE.—The lode is about the same size as when last reported, but the soft or leader is increased to 2 ft. wide; there is more water issuing from the lode, the ground is better for driving, and the lode improved. I think we are approaching the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the adit level; we have set two men to cross-cut north to-day (March 9), and shall set on more as soon as we can get them.

WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON).—Our level is improving very fast; the lode is much softer than when you saw it, with a great deal of water coming in, which is a good sign. There is a fine lode going down in the level of black, yellow, and grey ore, very rich; we are driving west, and shall set to drive north this week to intersect three other lodes running parallel, and very near the one we are now driving on. I assure you that we are looking well in every respect.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—The 70 cross-cut, north from the engine-shaft, is letting out a great deal of water, and the agent thinks it is approaching a lode. A piece of lode in the 40 fm. level is now being stripped down, and is producing some very good stones of ore.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—The lode in the 50 east is 18 in. wide, orey, and an improving looking lode. The lode in the 40 east is 2 ft. wide. will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and likely to improve. There is no other alteration in the mine worthy of notice.

WHEAL JAMES (IRON AND COPPER).—Since our last report, we have extended the 30 fm. level about 20 fms. south on the course of the lode, which is greatly improved, being now 9 ft. wide, producing 25 tons of excellent iron ore per fm.; this level is still producing fine specimens of grey copper, and, from all appearances, the next 10 fms. in depth will yield large quantities of this ore. The stopes are just the same as last reported. Prockter's shaft is down to the 20 fm. level; we are pushing this as fast as possible, and hope soon to open a communication with the adit. This will enable us to increase our returns double, and at a less cost; the gossan abounds with rich umber of the finest quality. We shall commence to prepare this for the market immediately. The process is very inexpensive, and will give a large profit. Upon the whole, our prospects are most cheering, and it will, no doubt, be a most profitable adventure.

WHEAL KITTY.—The sumpmen have cleared the engine-shaft to bottom: we find the 54 fm. level is driven west, on Wheal Kitty Lode, 30 fms.; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, copper, and tin, and must be considered a very kindly lode: there are some deads in the level, which are being cleared by the shaftmen. We are also clearing the levels at the 44 with all possible dispatch; the road to the bottoms is completed. We have commenced stoping Benny's bottoms; the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, composed of mundic and tin, and is very likely to produce tin in considerable quantities. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 44 is much as it was, and will produce large quantities of tin. The lode in the 34 fm. level, west of cross-course, is about 18 in. wide, and is a good lode, worth about 25l. per fathom. We are still extending the cross-cut north, in the 24 fm. level, and have good indications of being near the lode. The tributers are working with spirit, and on the whole are getting wages. We expect to lay the foundation for the stamps engine-house on Saturday next.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—Since my last we have driven the cross-cut south of Dare's shaft, in the 20 fm. level, 7 ft. The ground at present is a little more favourable for driving; and we have now some small branches of spar in the end, interspersed with mundic and jack, with a quantity of water issuing from the end, which we consider to be all good indications of the lode not being far distant. We have also driven the 20 east on the course of the lode 6 ft. There is a little improvement in this level on the silver-lead lode; but the copper lode is not taken down during the past week. The stopes in the different parts of the mine are much as usual.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—The lode in the 100 fathom level north is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 6l. per fathom. In the 90 fm. level north it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 25l. per fm.; in the same level south it is as was last reported, producing good stones of ore; in the winze sinking under this level it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. On the western part the lode in this level is 1 ft. wide both north and south, and worth 4l. per fm. In the 80 fm. level north the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6l. per fm. In the 70 fm. level south it is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead; the winze sunk under this level is holed to the 80 fathom level. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine are usually productive. We shall this day (March 10) sample a parcel of lead ore, about 60 tons.

WHEAL MAY.—The lode in the 30 fm. level is small; I am, however, induced to consider it only the south part; I have, therefore, put the men to work, so as to ascertain whether it is or not; this end is taken to drive by four men, at 4l. 5s. per fm. The lode in the stopes is similar in quality as when last reported.

WHEAL PERU.—The lode in the deep adit driving west is still productive of some excellent stones of lead, and the appearances altogether are as good as they possibly can be while in the gossan. Another lode has been discovered within the last few days, in clearing the foundation for the boiler-house, still further south; it is a strong masterly lode, and running apparently parallel with the others, denominated the south lodes, carrying a profusion of splendid gossan on the back. This I consider as an additional valuable feature to the property, and confirms my original statement—viz., that this mine on being fairly developed will prove a most valuable field of mineral wealth. Active exertions are making to bring the necessary materials together for building the engine-house, which we hope to commence in a few days.

WHEAL ROBERT.—In the 12 fm. level, east of Collier's shaft, we have taken out of the lode this week some splendid stones of yellow and coated copper ore; it is, if possible, the best specimen that I have seen since we first commenced working. I am of a strong opinion that we are not far from a course of ore, which, if we succeed in finding in this level, there is every possibility of cutting it rich in the 24. We have dropped the pumps in the engine-shaft 7 fms. below the 12 fm. level. I must state that I never saw the prospects of Wheal Robert looking so encouraging as they are at the present time.

WHEAL SIDNEY (PLYMPTON).—This mine looks exceedingly well, both east and west of Derrick's shaft, fully equal to the last report, or perhaps rather better in the middle lode west, known as Hooper's and Mudge's stopes. The 33 fm. level is without alteration, except a stronger body of water bursting out from the end. The favourable state of the weather during the last week has enabled them to proceed with the dressing, and from 8 to 10 tons of black tin will be dispatched in the early part or middle of next week.

WHEAL SAMSON.—We have a little improvement in the north and south lodes. I shall accompany Capt. Verran to this mine to-morrow.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—We have taken off the ground from the lode, and cut through it, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, peach, &c. I shall now cut into the middle lode we passed through in the shaft, to prove its size and properties, to enable me better to judge which to drive on west to the junction. Whilst we are sinking the engine-shaft 10 fms. deeper, preparations are being made for that purpose. I think the middle or wheel-pit lode is the main one; in about a fortnight we shall ascertain it more correctly.

WHEAL UNITY.—Owing to the continual bad weather for the last three months, together with some defect in the pumping engine, we have not been able to keep the water much below the 50 fm. level. I have now determined to put the machinery in thorough repair. Mr. West, our engineer, is in attendance, and we have given orders for some new work, which will be completed in a few days. Soon after, I trust we shall drain the mine to the bottom and commence sinking. In the 50, east of whim-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, kindly, and worth 6l. per fm.; set on Saturday last at 40s. per fm. In the 40, east of same shaft, the lode is small, and at present rather poor; set at 25s. per fm. In the 30 east we are driving north on the eastern side of the cross-course, with a view to intersect the lode; set at 70s. per fm. We set two tribute pitches on copper ore in the back of the 20, and ten east of Sunderland's shaft, at 10s. in 1l.; and two pitches on tin in the back of the 40, east of Buckley's shaft, one at 8s. 6d., and the other at 7s. 6d. in 1l. The surface operations are all going on well, with the exception of the burning-house flues. The first erected being defective, prevented our using the ovens to the best advantage. The masons are now engaged putting the whole in proper repair. Black tin sold Feb. 23, 7 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 2 lbs., at 60l. per ton. Balance of tin in stock, 36 tons 15 cwts. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—The shaftmen have sunk 2 feet 8 in., making altogether 31 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. below the adit.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—The engine-shaft is set to sink by nine men 3 ft., cut a cistern plat, and sundry repairs, at 35l., which I hope will be completed in five weeks; the ground in the shaft is the same for sinking as last reported.

WHEAL ZION.—We are in more than 5 fms. in the cross-cut at Vivian's 40 fm. level; the water is still plentiful, the ground has been much harder, but is now again more favourable. According to our calculations, we have but 1 fm. further to drive to cut the lode. At Lemon's 30 fm. level the men commenced sinking on the great lode this morning (March 10) on the orey part.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—Our engine-shaft is now down 6 fms. below the 36 fathom level (60 fms. from surface), and is sinking in good ground; the lode in it is of a most splendid nature, composed of peach, prian, and gossan; there is a leader 11 in. wide and the lode altogether is worth 50l. per fm. A sample has been tried, taken partly from the leader, and partly from the other part of the lode; it produced 7 cwts. 0 qrs. 5 lbs. to the 100 sacks. The 36 is becoming much more productive of tin than for some time; and the 24, both in the end and back, is productive of good tinstuff. We have sampled about 6 tons, and should have had much more but for the frost, which was very intense in our elevated situation, the Union Tin Company have purchased it at 75l. 10s. per ton (10s. allowed for carriage). We shall be able materially to increase our returns from the improvements which have taken place in the lode, and of which we have not yet had the advantage. We have had to lay down new floors, &c., working under all disadvantages of severe weather and other hindrances. The copper branch in the north adit is looking very promising, and is increasing in size going west; the ore is very rich.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Estimated produce for Dec.:—

Mines.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Copper.
Raipas	40	5	2·000
Old Mine	130	5⅛	6·825
United Mines	12	5¼	·630
Michell's	12	6½	·780
Total	*Ton* 194		10·253

(*Report from* 16*th to* 31*st Jan.*

Raipas.—Since the date of my last report there is little to note; the several workings continue productive (with the exception of the 30 easterly, where we are still exploring the country), but the ore is still of a low quality, owing to a great intermixture of clay with the gossan ore, and which we have no means of separating by the usual dressing operations.

United Mines.—At Woodfall's, the country is hard, and our progress slow; in the course of next month we expect to intersect the lode; about the end of this week we propose sink under the level for exploring the lode in depth. The tribute pitches are rather poor.

Old Mine.—The appearance of this mine is still encouraging, and some improvements appear to have taken taken place in the western stope in Slungi's sink. The stopes in Bergmester's continue to yield the usual good returns, with favourable prospects. The 10, from the north-east sink, is improved, and some good stones of ore have been taken during the past week.

Mitchell's.—The lode in the level is 2 feet wide, containing good yellow ore, and producing about 1½ ton of 7 per cent. ore per fathom. The tribute pitch above is deteriorated, and the returns are rather less. The prospects of this mine are, however, encouraging, and we hope shortly to see an improvement.

LINARES MINES.—Received from Mr. Henry Thomas.

Pozo Ancho, Feb. 26.—This being our setting-day for March, I have now, as usual, to advise you of the various bargains and prices. The measurement of the engine-shaft was impeded by water; it remains, however, without change worthy of notice. The 65 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, has been driven in February 3 varas 1 foot, and is not yet retaken; the lode shows stones of lead, not to value. In the 65 fm. level, east of San Anton, we have opened on the lode east and west from cross-cut 4 varas 1 foot 4 inches, and have re-set to eight men to drive both ends at 350 reals per vara; the lode east is worth 3½ tons, and west 3 tons of lead ore per fm. San Jorge winze, sinking under the 55 fm. level, in advance of the 65 end east, is sunk 2 varas 2 feet 7 inches, and is re-set to sink by four men, at 450 reals per vara; the lode here is worth 2½ tons per fm. The 55 fm. level, driving west of La Casualidad winze, has been extended in February 7 varas, and is re set to drive by four men, at 225 reals per vara; the end is worth 2 tons per fm. The stopes in this level, between San Anton and Las Nieves, are worth 4 tons and 3 tons of ore per fm. respectively. The 55 fm. level east has been extended during February 3 varas 4 inches, and is re-set to four men, at 300 reals per vara; the end at present is poor. Having stoped some of the ground under the 45 fm. level, before the 55 end, we shall continue this pitch in future as a winze sinking to communicate with the 55; its present depth under the 45 fm. level is 17 varas 0 ft. 7 in., and is taken to sink by four men, at 300 reals per vara; it is worth 1½ ton per fm. The 45 fm. level, east of La Esperanza, has been extended 1 vara 2 ft. 2 in. in February, and is re-set to drive by four men, at 400 reals per vara; the lode is worth ¾ ton per fm. La Suerte winze, sinking under the 31, in advance of the 45 end, has been deepened in February 3 varas 0 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to sink by four men, at 450 reals per vara; the total depth under the level is 16 varas 2 ft.; the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. The cross-cut driving north in this level, near La Esperanza winze, has been extended 2 varas 1 ft. 3 in. in February, and is re-set to drive by four men, at 400 reals per vara. The ground in this cross-cut is more favourable, and we expect we shall soon meet with more lode. The 45 fm. level driving west of San Juan shaft, is still poor, and not being squared, we have not measured it; it is retaken to drive by two men, at 140 reals per vara. The 31 fm. level, west of San Juan, has been driven in February on the north branch 2 varas 1 ft. 10 in., and is re-set to drive by two men, at 250 reals per vara; the lode is small, worth ½ ton per fathom. The cross-cut in this level, west of San Juan, has been driven in February 4 varas 0 ft. 1 in. without our having as yet intersected any lode, and is re-set to drive by two men, at 250 reals per vara. The 31 fm. level, driving east of Thorne's shaft, has been extended in February 3 varas 2 feet 9 inches, and is re-set to drive by four men, at 300 reals per vara; the lode in this end is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fm. Thorne's shaft, sinking under this level, has been deepened in February 1 vara 1 ft. 9 in., and is re-set to sink by six men, at 600 reals per vara. The cross-cut driving north from a little west of this shaft is re-set to drive by four men, at 500 reals per vara. We have passed through some minute branches, but nothing yet worthy of notice beyond the first lode intersected. It is, however, essential to prove this ground a little further. In the 31 fm. level, driving east of La Esperanza cross cut, on the north lode, the men have driven in February 5 varas 2 ft. 9 in., and is re-taken to drive by four men, at 75 reals per vara; the ground at present is very fair for driving, and the lode is worth 4 tons per fm. In the same level, driving west on the north lode, the measurement for February is 3 varas 2 ft. 9 in.; this is re-set to drive by four men, at 300 reals per vara, and is worth 1½ ton per fm. In sinking under the old workings over this level we have holed to the back, and find that the old men had reached to somewhat less than 4 varas (3 varas 2 ft. 7 in.) short of the 31; we have set the two men employed in this sinking to stope on this lode on tribute. In the cross-cut west of La Esperanza, also in the 31, the driving for February is 5 varas 1 foot, and the end is re-set to drive by four men, at 300 reals per vara. We are disappointed at not having yet met with anything in this cross-cut beyond the caunter branches, which we are driving on, and which will soon fall into the level, when we shall see if they are identical with the lode in the present western end. The level on said caunter has been extended in February 5 varas 1 ft. 8 in., and is re-set to drive by two men, at 175 reals per vara; the end is worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. Field's shaft has been deepened in February 3 varas, and is re-set to sink by six men, at 600 reals per vara; the lode, although hard, is improved in quality, being worth now 2 tons per fm. We are carefully examining the ground between this shaft and Thorne's, for purpose of putting down an intermediate shaft, as arranged with Mr. John Taylor, jun. This will add considerably to the future facility of working this mine, the two shafts above named being 120 fms. apart. At Warne's shaft, we have set the 20 fm. level to drive west by four men, at 250 reals per vara; the lode is large and kindly, with spots of lead, not to value; some of the pare having left, there has only been 1 vara driven in February. We have offered Warne's shaft to sink, but it is not yet taken. We are also making an examination of the lode between Warne's and San Juan, to see if it offers sufficient inducement to establish an intermediate shaft. It must be understood that the above tutwork bargains are all subject to a payment of 1 real per arroba for the lead ore, in addition to the stated prices per vara. The usual statement of the tribute pitches shall follow next week.

Ore weighed in, 70 tons: total in stock, 165 tons 17 cwts.—Pig-lead smelted, 25 tons: total in stock, 619 tons.

COPIAPO MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Received March 9.]

Tres Puntas, Dec. 30.—Copper Mines—Checo.—In the winze now being sunk below the 40 fathom level we have a lode 2 ft. wide, which continues to yield some very good ore, but not in such quantities as we could wish. We are also raising some superior class ore from the 40 fm. level, now being extended to the east of Harman's shaft, and as these workings are being wrought in a piece of whole ground we still entertain hopes of having a good bunch of ore.

Flamenco—San Augustin.—Here we are progressing most satisfactorily. In the 25 fm. level, now being extended both to the north and south of No. 3 shaft, we have a very promising lode about 2 ft. wide, and producing a fair quantity of ore. We have also commenced the stoping of the back of this and the 15 fm. levels, and each are yielding very well, and had we now a few more men we could employ them to great advantage.

San Carlos.—In this mine we are driving the 15 fathom level to the north shaft, where we have a large lode, producing some good stones of ore, and we are daily expecting an improvement; the stopes in the back of this level, now being wrought, are producing a fair quantity of ore. In this mine, as in the San Augustin, the want of men is severely felt.

Silver Mines—Al Fin Hallada.—Salvadora Lode: In this part of the mine we continue to raise a large quantity of ore. In No. 3 level the lode is 6 in. wide, orey throughout. No. 4 level at present is poor. In No. 5 level the lode is 9 in. wide, very good ore. In the No. 7 level we have had a splendid bunch of ore for some time past, but just now it is not quite so good; the lode, however, now is 1 ft. wide, of good ore. In the No. 8 level we have symptoms of the same bunch, and we are daily expecting the level to become rich and productive. The lode in the three bottom levels —viz., 10, 11, and 12, at present are rather in a disordered state; we have had to pass through this channel of ground in the level above, and beyond it these upper levels have again become productive, and we may expect the same below. The shaft for the present is suspended, not having sufficient air, until we have communicated with the levels above, and this will require some little time longer to be completed.—Al Fin Hallada lode: In the 20 fm. level, now being extended north, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and producing a little low quality ore. In the 25 fm. level, now being driven north, we have a most promising lode; it is about 18 in. wide, and producing some very good ore; also from the levels now being extended south we are raising some average quality ore, and could we get a sufficient number of hands we should considerably increase our returns from here.

San Jose del Carmen.—In this mine we have no alteration whatever. The cross-cut is progressing very slow, and in the winze on No. 1 branch we have not broken down the lode. The level now being extended east on the manto is without change.

Merceditas.—In the 25 fathom level, now being driven east, we have a most promising lode about 9 in. wide, and if we may judge from the class of metal, we have every expectation of daily getting an "alcance." In the winze now being sunk below this level the lode is 6 in. wide, also of a most promising character—stones from each of these "labores" I sent you a few days since.

Colorada.—Salvadora Lode: In my last I said that this lode was improving, and since then I am happy to say we have had a further improvement, for on breaking down the lode a few days since it produced some very pretty stones of "rose eler," with arsenical silver, stones of which I have sent you. This ore is precisely the same class as at the Salavadora on the coming in of the ore, and I have no doubt of its being the same here. We shall break down the lode again in a few days, when I hope to see a further development of its rich recourses. On the old lode we have nothing new worth speaking of.

Santa Ana.—In this mine our progress is slow; the lode, however, is not at all unpromising, and I hope before long to have to report on a bunch of ore here.

Santa Rosa—Margarita.—Here we have nothing new, but expect shortly to cut the lode on the other side of the slide, where I hope it may be good.

Jan. 15.—Most respectfully I beg to hand you my monthly report of the prospects, produce, &c., of the several mines belonging to the company.

Copper Mines—Checo.—In the 40 fm. level, now being extended east of Harman's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, 9 in. of which is ore of superior quality; in the winze now being sunk below this level we have a lode 1 ft. wide, also producing some good ore, and as I have before observed, this being in a piece of whole, or virgin ground, induces us to hope that we may again have a good course of ore, and that from here we may increase our monthly returns, but hitherto our most sanguine hopes have been blasted, and when apparently on the eve of something good the lode has again become small and poor.

Flamenco Mines—San Augustin.—Our progress here is of a most satisfactory nature. In the 25 fm. level, now being driven north of No. 3 shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and although not all shippable ore, yet it is producing a fair quantity, and daily we are expecting a further improvement; in the 25 fm. level, now being driven to the south of same shaft, we have a lode 18 in. wide, the whole of which is ore of low quality (say 12 per cent.), and embedded in a beautiful stratum; this we consider a most promising level, and shortly we are expecting a good bunch of ore; in the shaft now being sunk below this level we have a lode 3 ft. wide, the greater part of which is ore of over 22 per cent. At No. 2 shaft we are stoping both in the back and bottom of the 15 fm. level, and from each are raising a good quantity of ore.

San Carlos.—In the 15 fm. level, now being driven north of the new shaft, the lode is 2 ft, wide, and producing some good stones of ore; this level, although not so good as we could wish it, still has a most promising appearance, and will no doubt, ere long, improve again; the stopes in the back and bottom of this level are producing very well, and had we a few more hands for this, and also for San Augustin, they might be most advantageously employed.

Produce for Dec.—San Augustin, 45 tons; San Carlos, 20 tons; Checo, 10 tons: total, 75 tons.

Silver Mines.—Al Fin Hallada.—Salvadora Lode: In this part of the mine, I am happy to inform you that our prospects are good. In the No. 3 level the lode is 6 in. wide—the whole of which is ore of about 300 mes. per cajon. No. 4 level is at present poor. In No. 5 level we have a good lode, about 6 in. wide; we are also sinking a winze here, in which we have a lode 12 in. wide of good ore. In the No. 7 level we have a very good course of ore, 1 ft. wide. This has been a most productive level; and from the ore to be seen in the level above promises to continue so for some time to come. In the No. 8 level we have not yet got under the ore ground standing in the bottom of the 7. We have, however, a pretty lode, 18 in. wide; and there can scarcely be a doubt of its becoming shortly very productive. In the No. 10 level the lode is 1 ft. wide, of a most promising character indeed; and daily we are expecting to come in contact with the run of ore ground now being laid open in the upper levels. In the No. 11 level the lode is 9 in. wide, producing ore of about 150 mes. per cajon. The No. 12 and 13 are poor, still being disordered by the slide; this piece of ground we should have passed before now had we sufficient hands. Having, however, only a limited number, we have thought it advisable to employ the greater part in the upper levels.—Al Fin Hallada Lode: In the 20 fm., now being driven north we have a vein 18 in. wide, and producing some very good ore. In the 25 fathom level, now being extended north, we have also a most promising lode, and producing ore of about 150 mes. per cajon. This is a most important piece of ground, and will, doubtless, produce a large quantity of ore. Hitherto it has been of a low quality; it is, however, improving as we progress in depth; and if we may judge from appearances, shortly will be equal to, if not superior to that from the other lode.

San Jose del Carmen.—Here we have no alteration; the ground in the cross-cut being very hard, consequently our progress is slow. In the winze now being sunk on the No. 1 lode, the vein is about 6 in. wide, composed principally of quartz. On the manto now being extended east, we discovered a metallic vein, but without silver.

Merceditas.—We still continue to drive the 25 fm. level east, and have a fine looking lode, and we want nothing but a cross-branch (let it be ever so small) to fall into to cause it to become rich; in the winze now being sunk below this level the lode also is promising, but without silver.

Colorada.—Salvadora Lode: In breaking down the vein a few days since, I am happy to inform you that it exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The lode is about 6 inches wide, and in this breaking has produced about 8 cargas of ore, from 250 to 300 mares per cajon, some of which is ore of over 1000 mares—nay, much more I believe. This, I think, you will agree with me in calling an "alcance," and our hopes, in consequence, are very high, and from which we now expect to realise all our anticipations: it also confirms our oft-repeated opinion, that depth only is required to develope the riches of this most interesting and all-important mineral. On the other lode we have no change.

Santa Ana.—In this mine we are without alteration, not having broken down the lode, but when last taken down it was not at all unpromising, and it is giving evident signs of improvement.

Santa Rosa—Margarita.—Our progress here is very slow, having but two men employed, consequently we are without alteration.

P.S. Since writing the above I have received information that the winze at Checo is considerably improved; the lode is now 2 ft. wide, of rich ore, and this winze being several varas below the 40, argues well for the lode below, which we are driving on with all dispatch.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINES.—[Received March 9.]

Cobre, Feb. 2.—I am sorry that I cannot more quickly lay open and prove what is to be the result of the Ermitano speculation (Perseverancia Mine). In entering upon a new mineral field, where the productive spot has to be discovered, I think you will allow it would not be prudent to confine operations to a single point, when there may be several of equal promise. The trial of different lodes in distant pertenencias at the same time, no doubt requires considerable capital. The transverse section lately sent will show you the average underlie of the lode in Taylor's shaft, which under the slide is about 3 ft. per fm. We have about 15 tons of the grey ore skeepings, the samples assayed from which gave 8¾, and which we shall have ready to ship by the vessel following the *Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid*. I think we may make it produce something more. At St. Andrew, we have extended the 110 fm. level 10 ft. in Jan., 8 ft. of which is in the unproductive formation. It contains several veins of gypsum of 1 in. in thickness; the end is quite dry, contrary to what I should expect. There is a striking difference in the two formations; the western one has at present a slaty character. Ore raised in Jan., 91 tons; precipitate, 4 tons. The operations on the lode producing ore in the past week have been confined to Taylor's shaft, and the back of the 35, east of ditto. In the shaft the lode appeared to me of coarser quality on my last visit; the report to-day is more in its favour. It is a fine lode as to size, full of mineral, but unfortunately the principal part is mundic. After this week we intend to stope east and west from the bottom of the shaft. In the back of the 35 the lode is of very coarse quality. I expect we shall break all that will prove remunerative from there in about a fortnight. The lode in the 35 east is broken up into branches; there was a large vugh in the past week, but it has introduced no improvement. The cross-cuts to and from Thompson's have been extended 7 fms. in the past month, so that we have now but 3 fms. to communicate.

Cobre, Feb. 1.—The 35 east of shaft has been driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., ground more favourable for driving, with a little ore; stoped east of shaft, below the 35, 6 fms.; the eastern part of these stopes is not looking so well as when last reported, the lode not so wide. We had it just the same in driving the level above, inside of which there is a good lode gone down. In the back of the 35, east of shaft, we have stoped 8 fms., yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. Stoped west of shaft, below the 32, 4 fms.; the lode here is also poor at present. In the cross-cut south of Taylor's, in the 32, we have driven 3 fms. 3 ft. 3 in. We expect to hole or communicate to Thompson's in a fortnight from this time, or perhaps less. We resumed sinking Thompson's engine-shaft on the 25th of January, and sunk 2 ft. 6 in. In the cross-cut north of shaft the same pare have driven 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. In the adit west we have driven 2 fms. 6 in. in hard ground. East of Goodhope shaft we have stoped 3 fms. 2 ft., producing 1¼ ton of good ore per fathom. At St. Andrew's, in the 110, west of Robertson's, we have driven 10 ft. 4 in.; here, I am sorry to say, we have met with a slide, which has cut off the lode altogether. After driving a little further we intend driving south, where, I think, we have the only chance of finding the lode. We are now 19 feet 4 inches west of the boundary.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—The following is an abstract of the report, dated the 29th January last:—

Rayas.—the operations still continued to be attended with very favourable results, and the produce of the mine throughout the month had fully equalled that of the past. The principal source of extraction is still derived from the labours of the buscones, while the workings on mine account also contribute, but in a trifling degree. The quarterly liquidation of accounts for the three months ending 31st December last, manifest a profit realised in that period amounting to $24,452 6 4. The proportion appertaining to the company—namely, $7641 4, had been duly received, and reduced the debt due to it from the mine $216,242 3 1.

Jesus Maria y Jose.—The decline in produce reported in the last advices had continued throughout the month, with no very immediate prospect of improvement. The pozo of San Pantaleon still continued in ore; and from this point, and the pozo of Corazon de Jesus, the whole extraction has been obtained. Operations would be carried "down on ore," with the object of communicating with the level of San'Anastasio, which is being driven to the south-east. This level having now arrived below the point on which the best ore was met with, in the upper level of La Natividad, a cross-cut will be commenced to the upper wall of the vein, with the hope that the deposit may be found to continue downwards. Two cross-cuts driven from this level with the same view—namely, those of San Jose and San Anastasio—were not, however attended with beneficial effects. A new level to the north-west, diverging from the pozo of San Apolonio, had been commenced, called the level of San Apolonio, and from it a cross-cut was being driven, San Hilario, to test whether a bunch of ore passed through above, in the work of ventiliation, might be found at a greater depth. The sinking the tiro to the level of Natividad was very nearly concluded, and the discontinuance of this expense will considerably reduce the weekly outlay. In the production works, it would appear from the report of Mr. Parkman (captain of this mine), that there had been a slight change for the better. He says that it is safe to presume that within a month the operation of deepening the shaft (including the sinking) would be completed, the mine then being freed from a heavy expense, as stated; and he adds, he would then recommend the continuance of the level of San Pablo—a work in which he indulged sanguine hopes. The vicinity of the shaft affords facilities for continuing this level at a moderate expense, and it leaves a large extent of the company's mine to explore.

La Trinidad.—The operations of the month have been confined to the sole object of sinking the new shaft of Guadaloupe, which work had advanced in very hard rock 14 varas, making the total depth gained 76¾ varas. The good ore, alluded to in the last advices as having been cut in the adjoining mine of San Vicente de Paul, had so increased and improved throughout the month of January, that a fortnight's extraction was sold on the 27th for $14,484. N.B. With regard to this, it will be remembered, that in the despatches from Guanaxuato of December 27th, it was stated that in the above mine of San Vicente ore had lately been cut on the southern, or Trinidad side, which afforded reasonable hopes that the vein might prove good in the territory of the latter mine.

Aldana.—The operations continued, as reported in the advices of December. They had not developed anything of interest.

Finances in Mexico.—The usual monthly statement of returns and expenditure brought down to the 22d of January, shows an available asset of $3239 3 7, exclusive of liabilities and current expenditure.

Quicksilver.—The market price remained as last quoted—viz., $72 per quintal. The stock on hand was as follows:—

In store, 10 flasks, containing	lbs. 750
In use at Barrera	lbs. 10,444 0
In use at Dolores	10,954 12—21,398 12
Total	lbs. 22,148 12

Zacatecas Claims.—The almost unexampled state of the country, the abdication of the President, the dissolution of the Congress, and the absence of any Ministry, are circumstances that will sufficiently explain the impossibility of any further proceedings in the matter of the San Acasio affair—as regards the means and mode of payment of the $180,000 guaranted the company—having been effected.

Songeus Demand.—This matter was receiving the personal attention of the manager, in the capital of Mexico itself, whither he had more especially proceeded, in respect to the final settlement of the Zacatecas claims in the first instance.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, March 11, 1853.

ENGLISH IRON.		per Ton
Bar and bolt *a*	—	£9 10 0
In Wales *a*	8 10 0	– 9 0 0
In Liverpool *a*	—	– 9 5 0
In Staffordshire *a*	—	–10 10 0
*Sheets, single *a*	—	–13 0 0
" double *a*	—	14 10 0
*Hoop *a*	—	–12 0 0
*Nail rod, round *a*	—	–11 0 0
" square *a*	—	–11 0 0
Rails (Wales) *c*	—	– 8 15 0
" (Staffordshire) *c*	—	–10 0 0
Railway Chairs, Clyde	—	– 5 0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde *c*	—	– 2 11 0
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No. 3	—	– 2 10 0
No. 1, in Wales *b*	—	– 4 0 0
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	—	– 3 15 0
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	—	– 6 10 0
Charcoal bars	—	–14 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs } Glasg.	—	– 3 12 6
Ditto Wales	4 0 0	– 4 5 0

FOREIGN IRON. *a*		
Swedish	10 15 0	–12 0 0
Russian CCND	—	–17 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	—	– 6 0 0

FOREIGN STEEL. *a*		
Swedish keg, nominal	—	–20 0 0
Ditto faggot	—	– —

SPELTER. *c*		
On the spot p. ton	—	–22 10 0
To arrive	—	–22 10 0

ZINC.		
In sheets *d* p. ton	£ 30	0 0

ENGLISH COPPER.		
Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. *a* p. ton	135	0 0
Tough cake *a* "	135	0 0
Sheathing and bolts *a* p. lb.	0	1 3
Sheet *a* "	0	1 3
Bottoms *a* "	0	1 4
Old *a* "	0	1 2
Yellow Metal *a* "	0	1 1¼
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. cwt.	1 16	– 1 18

ENGLISH LEAD. *a*		
Pig p. ton	24 10 0	– 25 0 0
Sheet "	– 25 10 0	– 26 10 0

FOREIGN LEAD. *a*		
Spanish, in bond p. ton	—	

ENGLISH TIN. *c*		
Block p. cwt.	6	3 0
Bar "	6	2 0
Refined "	6	0 0
Grain "	6	4 0
Fine grain "	6	15 0
Ditto bars "	6	17 0
Ditto granulated "	6	19 0

FOREIGN TIN. *c*		
Banca p. cwt.	6	0 0
Straits (uncertified) "	5	18 0

TIN-PLATES. *b*		
IC Charcoal p. box	—	– 1 15 0
IX Ditto "	—	– 2 1 0
IC Coke "	—	– 1 7 0
IX Ditto "	—	– 1 13 0
Canada plates *a* . ton	—	– —
Quicksilver *f* p. lb.	—	– 0 2 4

Terms.—*a*, 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, 3 ditto; *c*, nett; *d*, 1½ per cent. dis.; *e*, 2 ditto. *f*, 1¼ ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.—† Discount 5 per cent.

* Cold blast, f.o.b. in Wales.

The Iron Trade in Staffordshire continues well sustained, and makers are fully supplied with orders for all descriptions of manufactured iron.

For Rails, the price of last week has been held by the makers; and although no new orders to any great extent have been taken, the market maintains a firm appearance at 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* per ton.

Scotch Pig has fallen during the week about 4*s.* per ton. The market is very languid, with quotations at 50*s.* 6*d.* cash. Spelter is flat at 22*l.* 10*s.*

Lead—For some descriptions a trifle easier. Copper—Without alteration.

Tin—Very firm, at the present advanced rates.

Tin-plates—Coke, owing to the quantity in second hands, may be bought a trifle lower. Charcoal firm.

Mines.—This week has been rather barren of mining news, but the extent of general business reported last week has been fully maintained, if not increased, by the appearance of fresh buyers; and although higher prices are offered for stocks, there are few sellers to be found of those most in demand—such as Basset, United, West Providence, West Basset, Herodsfoot, and a few others just coming into notice, and in which large purchases have been made. Tresavean reached 280*l.*, and afterwards receded to 250*l.* No information has yet been given as to the nature of the improvement; but the effect has been to cause an enquiry for the surrounding mines—such as Trethellan, West Trethellan, and Brewer. In Keswick shares a few transactions have taken place at 4*l.*; but they have since advanced. This company presents an instance of the strange anomalies sometimes apparent in the value (in the market) of mining property. Let a man well known in the market for his capacity in "getting up" shares bring out a sett upon which, perhaps, no lodes have been opened, and not one penny spent, yet he will get his thousands premium, because the public, upon the faith of a presumed and often fictitious rise, scramble for the shares at any price asked; and thus, in the fever of gambling, overlook legitimate speculations. For instance, the Keswick Company have a tract of mineral ground five miles long and three miles wide, with three promising mines about paying the cost of working, after 20,000*l.* and upwards have been expended in opening them and in erecting machinery; and yet the shares, 1200 in number, have been selling at 4*l.* (14*l.* discount), and at little more than the value of the plant on the mines. Unfortunately, the mines hitherto have not been worked in the most judicious manner; and the London direction, although composed of some of the highest and most respectable men in the City, would be none the worse for the infusion of a little more experience in mining. One step, however, has been taken in the right direction—three of our most eminent practical miners have lately inspected and reported upon the works; and the latest (Capt. Puckey) gives some valuable suggestions, which, if properly carried out, may render the Keswick Mines among the most valuable in the market. In one mine belonging to the company (the Brandling) there is now a stope worth 28*l.* per fm., and another at 15*l.* per fm.; and a new shaft is being sunk to cut the lode at 40 fathoms under a rich run of ore ground. At Barrow, there is a pitch working at a profit of 20*l.* per month; and at Thornwaite, another mine belonging to the company, the 37 fm. level is being driven to get under what Capt. Puckey describes as one of the finest gossans he ever saw.—In Cubert a large business has been doing; and shares have advanced to 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* The mine appears to be assuming a good position. West Basset has risen from 10*l.* to 15*l.*, the prospects having generally improved. Uny continues in good demand at 15*l.* to 17*l.* 10*s.*; North Basset, 11*l.*; Tavy Consols, 6*l.* 10*s.*; Tamar Consols, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*; Trebarvah, 9*l.* 10*s.*; Callington, 5*l.*; Drake Walls, 9*l.* 10*s.*; Cwm Darren, 15*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*, and a large business doing: about 70 tons of copper, and 15 tons of lead, will be ready for sale here shortly, and which will realise a considerable profit to the company. South Tolgus, 250*l.*; East Darren, 110*l.*; Mary Ann, 45*l.*; Trelawny, 62*l.* 10*s.* to 65*l.*; Dolcoath, 100*l.*; Condurrow, 125*l.*; East Rose, 200*l.*; Brewer, 22*l.* 10*s.* to 25*l.* Cupids sought after at 8*l.*: a call of 2*l.* per share was made at the meeting on Tuesday. East Frongoch, 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.*—buyers, but no disposition to sell. North Damsel, 30*s.*; West Ding Dong inquired after at 13*l.* 10*s.* to 14*l.*; Alfred, 19*l.* to 19*l.* 10*s.*; Bedford, 10*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*; South Tamar, 7*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.*, with a disposition to sell—the rise in 9000 shares having been very great. Herodsfoot, 19*l.* to 20*l.*—still in demand, but few sellers. At the meeting on Wednesday, we believe it is the intention to declare a dividend of 10*s.* per share, and still keep a good balance in hand. Bassets are 600*l.* to 610*l.*; United, 400*l.* to 410*l.*—both in demand. West Caradon, 350*l.*—sellers. South Caradon, 220*l.* to 225*l.*; Pen-y-Gelli, 28*l.* to 30*l.*; Merllyn, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.*, and a large business doing since our last. West Providence, 56*l.* Robins sought after at 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.*; Orsedd, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.*; Spearne Consols, 10*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 15*s.*; Millpool, 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.*; West Robins, 17*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.*; Trevelyan, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.*; Gonamena, 13*l.* 10*s.* to 14*l.*, with good demand. Kirkcudbright, 4*l.* 10*s.*; East Tamar, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.*; Garreg, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 15*s.*; Buller, 1300*l.*; North Pool, 310*l.*; Comford, 60*l.*; St. Day United, 4*l.*; Vale of Towy, 35*s.*; Tokenbury, 8*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.*; East Ding Dong, 32*s.* 6*d.*; Pembroke and East Crinnis, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.*; East Basset, 25*l.*, and in request.

In the Bullion Market,—Dollars, 4*s.* 11¾*d.* per oz. Bar silver, 5*s.* 1¾*d.* per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77*s.* 9*d.* per oz. standard.

In the Metal Market, little alteration has taken place this week. Scotch pig has fallen about 4*s.* per ton, and Spelter is rather flat, at a fall of 10*s.* Rails are firm, at 8¾ to 9. Lead is a trifle easier; but Tin and Copper fully maintain their prices and demand.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 4032 tons, produce 6½, standard 161*l.* 6*s.*, average price 7*l.* 14*s.*, producing in money 31,149*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and fine copper 261 tons 18 cwts. The corresponding sale of last month was 3495 tons of ore, produce 6½, standard 157*l.* 17*s.*; average price 7*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; producing in money 27,205*l.* 12*s.*, and fine copper 233 tons 5 cwts.; and that of last week 3283 tons, produce 6¼, standard 164*l.* 9*s.*, average price 7*l.* 6*s.*, producing in money 23,714*l.* 8*s.*, and fine copper 199 tons 2 cwts.

East Logylas, Maesyrerwddu, Coetia Llys, Deep Level, Bwlch Gwyn, Talacre, Merllyn, Pantyffrith, Holywell Level, Kilmory Level, Wicklow, and Tregardock, have sold lead ores.

West Wheal Towan, Charlestown, Yeoland Consols, and Wheal Unity have sold black tin.

The Carn Brea Mines have declared their 85th dividend, of 2*l.* per share, making 216*l.* already paid on each 15*l.* share.

Par Consols Mine has declared a four-monthly dividend of 15*s.* per share.

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the 7th inst., the accounts for Dec. and Jan. showed—Balance from last account, 985*l.* 17*s.*; ores sold (less dues), 3468*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*=4454*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 2161*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; rents, &c., 81*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*—By dividend of 6*l.* per share (1488*l.*): leaving a balance now in hand of 763*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

At East Wheal Rose meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed—Balance from the last account, 2770*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*; ores sold (less dues), 6307*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*; Cargoll adventurers for water charge, &c., 107*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*=8885*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*—Mine costs, coals, and merchants' bills, 5190*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; income tax, 125*l.*; discount on ore bills, 17*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; carriage of ore and coals, 157*l.*; three-fourths of Cargoll costs, 377*l.* 10*s.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3009*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

At Wheal Trevelyan bi-monthly meeting, on the 3d inst. (John Cumberland, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Seven months bills to September, 594*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; mine cost for Dec., 352*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; Jan., 303*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*=1250*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*—Balance from last account, 411*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; tin sold, 564*l.* 19*s.*; calls received, 462*l.* 5*s.*; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 187*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The balance of liabilities over assets amounted to 82*l.* Capts. W. and W. G. Hensley and J. D. Osborn report that in the 38, east of engine-shaft, on Hawk's lode, the lode was 10 in. wide, saving work for tin; in the 38, west of same shaft, lode small and poor. They had about 15 fms. more to drive the end to cut Sampson's lode, which produced a great deal of tin in the level above. Sampson's lode in the [illegible] ing tribute ground. They had 44 men and boys on tribute, varying [illegible] l. in 1*l.*, and 18 men and boys in the different levels on tutwork.

At Tremar Copper Mine meeting, on Tuesday [illegible] Clymo, Esq., in the chair), a balance of 19*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, liabilities over assets, was shown. A call of 3*s.* per share was made, and it was agreed on to sink a new shaft on Raby's lode, to the south of the engine-shaft, to be drained by flat rods by the present engine. The mine is now divided into 722 shares. The report submitted by Captain W. Rule will be found among the British Mines.

At East Wheal Russell quarterly general meeting, on Monday (S. W. Dunkes, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To purchase of a 40-inch steam-engine, 1150*l.*; printing, office expenses, &c., 359*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; mine working costs, including materials, &c., 5900*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; Nov., 1811*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; Dec., 358*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; Jan., 296*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*=8246*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*—By calls received, 8300*l.*; interest, discount, and sundry receipts, 75*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 28*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* The balance of assets over liabilities is 1446*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* A call of 5*s.* per share was made. Capt. Wm. Metherell's salary was raised to 8*l.* 8*s.* per month, and the committee authorised to erect a suitable residence for him at the mine. The thanks of the adventurers were given to Mr. J. H. Hitchins for his great attention to their interests. Capt. Metherell reports that Hitchins's shaft was looking well, the lode being composed of gossan, prian, quartz, capel, with spots of grey ore, and greens. The cross-cut driving to cut through the lode in 55, east of Hitchins's shaft, was in sperry capels, with good stones of grey and yellow ore occasionally. He had stones of copper worth 70*l.* per ton, and hoped in a few weeks to send to market 60 tons of copper ore, worth 20*l.* per ton. Capt. Metherell sent a specimen of copper broken from the end in the the tunnel level, which, on being assayed, produced 71¾ per cent. of copper.

At Hingston Down Consols Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—To mine cost for Dec., 596*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; Jan., 582*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; loan, 100*l.*; dues, discount, &c., 40*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*=1319*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*—Balance from last account, 37*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; copper ores sold, 1200*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; loan received, 150*l.*; carriage of ores, 43*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 112*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* Estimated value of copper ores to be sold on the 17th inst., 1500*l.* Thomas Coxhead, Esq., gave notice to make the next meeting special, for the purpose of taking advantage of the present high remunerative price of copper ore, to increase the power of working the mines, and to propose a call of 1*l.* per share for that object. Capt. W. Richards reported that Morris's shaft had been sunk below the 55 fm. level 2 fms. 2 ft., making altogether 6 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. towards a 65. During the sinking the lode had maintained its character, being from 4 to 5 ft. wide, at times worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm. Doidge's winze had been sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below the 55, on a lode averaging full 6 ft. in width, worth 15 tons of good quality ore per fm., with every prospect of a continuance. Hitchins's shaft was being pushed on as fast as possible with a force of six men, who had taken a bargain to complete it to a 56 for 300*l.* There were two tribute pitches set in the back of the 35, at 16*s.* to 11*s.* in 1*l.* The machinery on the mine is all in good working order.

At the Cally Copper Mines bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the costs were shown to be 62*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* trade accounts; materials for new pumps, &c., 57*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*=120*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, after payment of which the balance in the hands of the purser was 7*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* A call of 1*s.* per share was made. Captain Henderson reported that the pumping apparatus is now complete, and he expects to recommence sinking operations in the new shaft by the end of this week. Copper ore on hand, 2 tons.

At Wheal Bazely adjourned meeting, on Tuesday (Henry A. Oldham, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost for July, 5*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; ditto for Aug., 8*l.* 7*s.*; Sept., 36*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; Oct., 31*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; Nov., 22*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; Dec., 17*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; Jan., 30*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*=155*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*—Amount of calls on 5000 shares (less unpaid 1*l.* 5*s.*, and allowed 2*l.* 10*s.*), 121*l.* 5*s.*: leaving a balance against the mine of 34*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* The report of the committee appointed to audit the accounts having been read, it was proposed by Mr. Codd, and seconded by Mr. Greenwood, that they be passed. A call was made, to liquidate the debts, and for the further prosecution of the mine. The prospects of the lead lode being so favourable, the agent was instructed to engage a sufficient number of men immediately to prosecute the operations with vigour. A committee of the following gentlemen were appointed to frame a set of rules and regulations for the working of the mine, which they were requested to lay before the adventurers at the next meeting:—Capt. W. Webb, of Drake Walls Mine; Captain H. Horswell, of Gawton United Mines; Nicholas Sims, Esq.; John Treleving, Esq.; and Henry A. Oldham, Esq.

At Phœnix Consols Mine meeting, on the 2d. inst. (J. D. Reed, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—January cost, 56*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*—By call received, 95*l.* 12*s.*; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 39*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*: 14 days' notice was to be given for payment of arrears of calls, when the shares were to be absolutely forfeited. Capt. J. Vivian and Mr. W. Woolcock (two of the committee) had examined the sett, and stated that there were three lodes near the stream of water within about 18 ft., the middle one going down perpendicularly, one underlaying north, and the other south, each lode presenting great indications for making a large deposit of ore in depth. The south adit was directed to be cleared in order to work those lodes. Capt. Tree's salary was increased to 6*l.* 6*s.* per month, and the purser to receive 3*l.* 3*s.* per share, or get deposited 1*l.* per share. Capt. John Tree reported that they had opened on 12 lodes, looking exceedingly promising; they had a stream of water running at a point where a water-wheel could be erected to sink a shaft that would cut six or seven of the lodes at a distance of 40 or 50 fms., one of which was believed to be the West Sharp Tor lode.

At the Dinas Great Copper Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the report of the directors was very satisfactory to the meeting. It was unanimously agreed that the shareholders should be allowed 14 days to consider the best mode of disposing of the unallotted shares—whether they should be divided *pro rata* among the present proprietors, or offered to the public generally. The proceedings were marked with unanimity, and there appeared to be entire confidence in the committee of management.

At Arundell United Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday (A. Greig, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Cash received for shares, 5290*l.*; mine cost, May, 54*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; June, 56*l.* 5*s.*; July, 95*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; Aug., 56*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; Sept., 86*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; Oct., 104*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; Nov., 82*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; Dec., 229*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; Jan., 100*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; various payments, including rent, purser's accounts, &c., 400*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*=1065*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*: leaving balance in banker's hands in favour of adventurers, 4015*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* The gossan in the adit had been assayed by Mr. Mitchell, and one piece found to contain 13 ozs. of silver and 9 per cent. of copper per ton; whilst another contained 11¾ per cent. of copper per ton. In other specimens traces of gold were discovered. Williams's shaft was sunk to meet the adit; and the committee were empowered to remove the whole of the machinery to Watson's shaft, now sunk 10 fms., as it was calculated in the 15 to cut the lode. Favourable indications had been discovered in setts No. 2 and 3; and the committee were authorised to construct a tramroad in the adit. Specimens of ore and gossan from the Devon Great Consols were produced; and compared with those obtained from the Arundell, and their affinity gave the greatest satisfaction to the shareholders.

At the Devon Tin Mines first general meeting, on Thursday (F. S. Parry, Esq., in the chair), it was decided to divide the company into 10,000 shares of 1*l.* each, of which 5000 were at once to be called up in cash, to be conducted on the Cost-book Principle: 4000*l.* were already paid up. R. M. Bates, H. E. Bicknell, T. C. Bates, H. F. Gibbons, R. Gibson,

At North Britain Burra Burra Mine meeting, on Thursday (Sir Fred. G. Fowke, Bart., in the chair), the accounts showed a balance at the banker's of 2123*l.* 8s. 7d. It was resolved that, for the better security of the adventurers, and to prevent fraud, and in order strictly to comply with the rules of the Cost-book System, transfers should be required before fresh names of proprietors could be entered in the books of the company. The meeting was of a highly satisfactory nature, and the shareholders seemed much gratified at the accounts received from the mine. There was a considerable quantity of ore at grass, and an abundance awaiting the operations of the miner, its character being of excellent quality, averaging 30 per cent. copper.

At the Exmoor Eliza bi-monthly meeting, on the 1st inst., the accounts showed—Balance against mine at the last meeting, 68*l.* 17s. 10d.; Dec. cost, 146*l.*; January, 89*l.* 10s. 3d. = 304*l.* 8s. 1d.—By cash received on account of calls, 316*l.* 8s.: leaving a balance in favour of the adventurers of 11*l.* 19s. 11d. A call of 4s. per share was made. A report from Capt. Dunstan was read, and considered very satisfactory. He recommends the 50 fm. level to be extended east and west of the shaft, and that the branch of a counter lode in the same level should also be driven on south-west, which he states to be very kindly for the production of copper ore, and will form a junction with the counter lode in about 5 or 6 fms.; this lode, in the 36, is composed principally of gossan, interspersed with malachite, and gives great indications of producing copper ore in depth. He also recommends the sinking of a winze in the bottom of the 36, 25 fms. west of engine-shaft, at which point there is a branch of saving work 1 ft. wide., and which he is strongly of opinion will improve in depth.

At Great Bryn Consols special meeting, on Friday, for the purpose of forfeiting the shares not duly paid up, all consideration on this was postponed until next meeting. We purpose giving in detail next week the proceedings, and refer our readers to such account.

At Wheal Squire meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for three months ending Dec. showed—Balance from last account, 646*l.* 18s. 11d.; costs and merchants' bills, 1196*l.* 10s. 5d.=1843*l.* 9s. 4d.—By ores sold (less dues), 315*l.* 17s. 11d.; sundries, 1*l.* 7s.; division of cost in Nov., 644*l.* 5s. 4d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 881*l.* 19s. 1d. A call of 17s. 2d. per share was made.

Wheal Unity sold a parcel of black tin, which realised 433*l.* 11s.

Lewis Mines will sample 20 tons of black tin on the 16th inst.

The Nanteos and Penrhiw United Mines will sample 50 tons of lead ore next week.

Cwm Darren will sample 70 tons of copper ore, and 12 tons of lead ore next week.

At Alfred Consols, it is expected that the dividend about being declared will be nearly double the amount of the last one. The prospects of the mine were never looking so well.

At the United Mines, the water was drained on Tuesday last to the depth of 7 fms, below the 194, and was sinking about 7 ft. a day. The men are expected to be at work in the 208 on Monday. There is an excellent course of ore in the 194, both east and west.

At Wheal Uny, the new lode on the south side has, within the last day or two, yielded some of the largest and best rocks of copper ore yet met with. The cindery part of the lode is now also producing good stones of ore; the lode in this level has all the appearance of passing over large deposits of mineral; and it is the opinion of the captain that it will make one of the most productive lodes in the neighbourhood. There is now nine tribute pitches working; and all the men are working with great spirit.

At Tavy Consols, there is from 15,000*l.* to 18,000*l.* worth of ore ground laid open, and every probability of keeping up a monthly sampling instead of bi-monthly as hitherto. This mine bids fair to add another to the dividend list before the end of the present year.

At Wheal Yeoland, a new shoot of tin has been discovered in the shaft, and the lode is stated to be worth upwards of 50*l.* per fathom.

At Trethevy, the lode in the 60, east of the engine-shaft, is without any important alteration. In this level, west, the lode is more compact, containing capel, spar, and mundic, with occasional good spots of copper ore. In the 50 east the lode contains spar, capel, mundic, peach, and prian, and is, on the whole, more promising

The shareholders in Tees Side Mine will read with pleasure the report this week. The prospects at the shaft, where a steam-engine is in course of erection, are exceedingly promising, in addition to which this company seem to have had the good fortune to win a valuable mine at Metal Band.

Wheal Seton continues to improve, and bids fair to resume by-and-bye her old rate of dividends. The agent reports that the north eaunter lode in the 120 west, on the middle part, is worth 10*l.* per fathom; the north part is also worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 110 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, containing stones of ore, and very promising. In the 100 west the lode is worth 40*l.* per fathom; in the winze below this level the lode is worth 35*l.* per fathom. In the 100, east of Tilley's, the lode is worth full 70*l.* per fathom; in the same level west the lode is worth 30*l.* per fathom, no south wall. Kneebone's lode, in the 120 east, is worth 50*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 110 east is worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the 100 east the lode has much improved, and is worth 30*l.* per fathom, no south wall. In the 110 east, on the south lode, the lode is worth 30*l.* per fathom. Cock's lode, in the 64, is worth 8*l.* per fm.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Black Craig, Boscaswell Downs, Botallack, Bryntail, Carn Brae, Devon Great Consols, Dolcoath, General Mining Company for Ireland, Gonamena, Herodsfoot, Jamaica, Merllyn, Mining Company of Ireland, South Tamar, Spearne Consols, Tamar Consols, Trehane, Tresavean, United Mines, West Providence, Wheal Basset, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Tremayne, Wicklow, Altgoed Consols, Augusta Consols, Balnoon Consols, Boringdon Consols, Calstock United, Craddock Moor, Cubert, Cwm Darren, Darren, East Frongoch, East Tamar, East Margaret, Esgair Llee, Four Darge, Great Crinnis, Great Wheal Alfred, Hawkmoor, Keswick, Carthew, Leeds Town, North Tamar, North Wheal Unity, Orsedd, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Prideaux Wood, Prince Albert, Sidney Godolphin, South Crenver, Tavy Consols, Tees Side, Treburget United, Trevelyan, Union (tin), West Basset, Wheal Augusta, Wheal Carpenter, Wheal Enys, James, Prockter, Wheal Robert, Wheal Russell, Wheal Uny, Wheal Zion, Blackburn, Devon Tin Mines, East Caradon, East Russell, East Wheal Vor, Great Sheba, Mizen Head, Penllyne Court, Pen-y-Gelli, Poltimore, West Phœnix, West Wheal Buller, West Wheal Edward, Wheal Surprise, Wheal Wrey.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Alten, Grand Duchy of Baden, Imperial Brazilian, Cobre, Copiapo, General Mining Association, Linares, Mexican and South American, Royal Santiago, St. John del Rey, United Mexican, Jamaica Copper, Pontgibaud, Port Royal and St. Andrews, Worthing, &c.

At the New Granada meeting, held on the 11th inst., the report of the directors was unanimously adopted and confirmed: the statements of the Juan Criollo and Frontino Mines being of a most satisfactory nature. The directors had dispatched, in charge of Mr. John Hearne Breffit, 500,000 francs. Including the purchase-money, the general expenditure of the company was below 22,300*l.*, and the company had obtained possession of a mine yielding a profit of about 6000*l.* per annum. The accounts showed—Capital received on 60,000 shares, 60,000*l.*; interest on loan, 572*l.* 9s. 9d.; commission on sale of gold, 77. 0s. 5d.=60,579*l.* 10s. 2d.; credit account, Dr. Gonzalez's law charges, broker's commissions, advertising, and printing, 2938*l.* 16s. 5d.; promoters' claims, 6000*l.*; purchase of Frontino Mine, 16,800*l.*; mines account, 7262*l.* 10s.; insurance, 144*l.* 16s. 4d.; expenses in London, 1132*l.* 10s. 6d.; expenses in New Granada, 693*l.* 16s. 10d.; balance of loans at interest, 25,428*l.* 15s.; petty cash, and money at bankers, 178*l.* 5s. 1d., making a total of 60,579*l.* 10s. 2d.

The Alten Mining Association have advices to the 31st Jan. The estimated produce of ore for Dec. was 194 tons, producing 10·235 of fine copper. At Raipos, the several workings continued productive, with the exception of the 30 easterly. At Woodfall's, the country was hard, and their progress slow, but they expected shortly to intersect the lode. At the Old Mine the appearances were encouraging. The stopes in Bergmester's continue to yield the usual good returns, and in the 10 fm. level from the north-east sink some good stones of ore had been broken. At Michell's, the lode in the level was 2 ft. wide, containing good yellow ore, producing about 1½ ton of 7 per cent. ore per fm. The general prospects were encouraging.

At the Linares Lead Mining Company's meeting, on Monday last (A. Wilson, Esq., in the chair), the accounts and balance-sheet for the half-year, ending December 31, were laid on the table, when the chairman said that Mr. John Taylor, jun., having only just returned from Linares, it had been found impossible to prepare his report in time for the present meeting. The outstanding unregistered shares were permitted to register until the 23d inst., and the meeting was adjourned to that day for the transaction of the usual business of the half-yearly general meeting, and to receive a report from Mr. John Taylor. The chairman said that it was the intention of the directors to declare a dividend of 10s. per share on the present capital of the company. The usual report is among the Foreign Mining Intelligence.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have advices from Cobre to the 2d Feb. The average underlie of the lode in Taylor's shaft, under the slide, was about 3 ft. per fm. They had about 15 tons of the grey ore skenupings. The samples assayed gave 8¾, and would be ready to ship by the next vessel following the *Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid*. At St. Andrew they had extended the 110 fm. level 10 ft., 8 of which was in the unproductive formation. Ore raised in Jan., 91 tons; precipitate, 4 tons. The cross-cuts to and from Thompson's had been extended 7 fms., leaving only 3 fms. to communicate.

The Copiapo Mining Association have advices to the 15th Jan. In the Checo Copper Mine, they were raising some superior class ore from the 40, now being extended to the east of Harman's shaft. At San Augustin they were progressing most satisfactorily in the 45 north and south of No. 3 shaft; they had a very promising lode, about 2 ft. wide. At the San Carlos they were driving the 15 to the north shaft, where they had a large lode producing some good stones of ore. At Al Pin Hallada they continue to raise a large quantity of ore; the 25 was producing about 150 mares per cajon. At Mereceditas they had a promising lode, about 9 in. wide. At Colorada the Salvadora lode had improved since last report, and was producing from 250 to 300 mcs. per cajon. The want of a sufficient number of hands was much felt at the mines. The produce for Dec. was—San Augustin, 45 tons; San Carlos., 30; Checo, 10=75 tons.

The Mariquita Mining Company have, by the *Thames* packet, received despatches, of which the following is an abstract—

MARMATO MINES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Ore raised, 1228 tons; rough ores, remains, stull stuff, and remains of remains stamped, 1607 tons; average number of stamps' heads at work, 85; daily average per stamps' head, 12½ cwts.; fine gold obtained per ton of ore stamped, 8 dwts. 13 grs.

Obtained from the stamping mills:

In fine gold	Lbs.	58	6	18	
On tribute and purchased		22	5	17	
Total	Lbs.	81	0	15	
In fine silver	Lbs.	34	1	3	
On tribute and purchased		11	5	16	
Total	Lbs.	45	6	19	

Cost, $18,055 2 0; returns, $24,620 6 50.

Remittance received per *Thames* packet—Fine gold, 81 lbs. 0 ozs. 15 dwts.; fine silver, 45 lbs. 6 ozs. 19 dwts.

SANTA ANA MINE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Ores raised, 453 tons; mine produce for amalgamation, 47½ tons; rough ores stamped, 302 tons; average number of stamps' heads at work, 22½.

Cost, $8962 7½; returns, $3597 4.

The whole of the ore on hand not stamped.

The Liguanea Mining Company of Jamaica have received the following report from Capt. Loan, dated River Head Mine, Feb. 8:—"I am happy to inform you that we have got through the hard ground in the shallow adit, and have cut the soft clay-slate connected with the foot-wall of the lode; it is beautifully mineralised, with veins or fibres deeply stained with green carbonate of copper. No. 2 adit is driven 31 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., ground rather harder than it was last month, but also presents a mineral appearance. No. 3 adit is extended 47 fms. 2 ft., in ground still favourable for driving, and of a very congenial character. No. 4, formerly called deep adit, is driven on the course of the lode 10 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.—this lode still bears a very promising appearance."

The United Mexican Mining Association have advices to the 29th Jan. At the Mine of Rayas the produce fully equalled that of the previous month. At Jesus Maria y Jose the decline in the produce continued throughout the month. At La Trinidad the shaft of Guadaloupe was sunk 74½ varas into the adjoining mine of San Vicente de Paul; the ore had so increased that a fortnight's extraction was sold for $14,484. The market price of quicksilver remained at $72 per quintal; the total stock in store and use was 22,148 lbs. 12 ozs. The Songeus demand and the settlement of the Zacatecas claims were receiving the attention of the manager.

The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company's heavy Cornish machinery has arrived several months in California. When the steam machinery is all up, they calculate it will crush 100 tons a day, which, according to the estimates given in our last, would produce a profit, at 1½ oz. of gold to the ton, of 100 per cent. on the capital. The lowest yield any test of their quartz has given is between 6 and 7 ozs. of gold to the ton; some trials gave upwards of 60 ozs.

The directors of the Rocky Bar Mining Company have just issued their report for the year 1852. They state that they have been practical miners from the year 1849; that although they have had to encounter the difficulties which have beset other associations, yet their operations are now tending to a successful result; that the leads in Grass Valley will yield from $100, $70, and $50, or even $30 per ton, they do not believe. The present rate of labour has caused them not to embark in speculations which might have proved disastrous. Their machinery has not hitherto obtained a fair trial, but the production of gold there has shown that it could be done at a profit; and this fully justifies them in prosecuting the work they have taken in hand. The machinery sent out to be erected under the superintendence of Dr. Delavan had consisted of four water-wheels, nine stampers, and a Chilian mill. Not being able to transport the machinery to Rocky Bar, the commissioner had purchased a large number of claims on Massachusetts Hill, in Grass Valley. Owing to local circumstances and climateric influences, Dr. Delavan had not been able to make much progress; but the contractors had sunk two shafts of about 50 feet each, and found the vein in both shafts. Mr. Whitney was now the present agent of the company. The board have 124 claims on Massachusetts Hill, and 28 claims on Gold Hill; and there was lying at the mill 14 tons of rock, purchased by Dr. Delavan, which were taken out of Gold Hill on claims, nearly adjoining those of the company. The expenses of mining were at least one-third less than they were the year previously; and the tenure upon which they held their property was secure, according to the laws of the United States. The stock of the company represented $1,000,000; the number of shares issued was 9625, representing a capital of $962,500: remaining in the company's hands 375 shares, representing $37,500. Up to February 5th, the stock was $37,500; cash and wood in hands of Mr. Whitney, $10,364: making a total of $47,864.

The English and Australian Copper Company have received advices from their manager, dated Adelaide, 15th Nov., by which they are informed that over 70 teamsters had been engaged to work on the Port Wakefield road, consequently showing that labour was becoming more abundant in the colony. The manager writes:—"We have accumulated between 300 and 400 tons of coals at the works, and we anticipate that in the course of next week we shall again be able to light three or four furnaces, and the copper produced will enable us to keep faith with the Burra Company.

The Mount Carbon Coal and Iron Company (Virginia, U.S.) having now completed the preliminaries and details requisite to demand the support of the public on a sound and legitimate basis are, we understand, to issue their prospectus early in the ensuing week. Professor Ansted's report will be found most satisfactory and encouraging: he estimates the amount of coal easily attainable to be 55,000 tons per acre. An extensive market is available, and the actual profits on a large scale.

The L'Aigle d'Or Gold Mining Company have (as will be seen in our advertising columns) published a condensed report, by an eminent engineer and inspector, of their auriferous property. The land which was allocated with the gold mine shares has also been subjected to the same scientific opinion. Great care has been taken in the formation of this company, and it is congratulatory to find fortunate results attendant on such creditable discretion and circumspection.

We have been favoured with the sight of a solid lump of gold, in weight 24 ozs., which has just been received from Le Mineur Augusta Mine, California, and which is the produce of 4 tons 2 cwts. of quartz rock, and extracted, as stated in the report which accompanied it, under unfavourable circumstance, inasmuch as a large per centage appears to have been lost from the then incomplete state of the machinery first put in motion. It is stated in the company's prospectus that they have now 16,000*l.* worth of the quartz rock raised, and at the time of these advices waiting only the application of the new machinery which has arrived at San Francisco, and intended to be erected at the mines. Fair specimens of this valuable quartz rock have been shipped, and are expected daily, and we have seen the certificate relating thereto, which is under the seals of the proper authorities at Mariposa, and it sets forth that they had visited the mines in question, and "selected therefrom a lot of auriferous quartz" which they believed "to be a fair average yield of said mine, and the specimens were selected promiscuously, and without regard to any knowledge on their parts as to the character of quartz likely to produce the largest results from working." And the certificate further states that "these specimens were boxed and sealed up" in their presence "with the seals of the county placed over each screw in red wax." Thus, it is quite evident the necessary precautions have been observed in transporting this quartz in a genuine state to this country. Such a course is highly commendable, and doubtless will be satisfactory to the shareholders.

The gold mining shares this week have shown a tendency to recover from their late depression. Business has slightly increased in extent, more especially on Thursday and yesterday. The market closed last night with a very firm appearance. The more favourable accounts from Australia, and further arrivals of gold dust, have materially tended to strengthen the market. The chief enquiries have been for Colonial Gold, Nouveau Monde, Anglo-Californian, Agua Fria, Great Nugget Vein, Port Philip, British Australian, and Anglo-Australian. In the early part of the week Peel River shares were in demand, but they have not been in so much favour the last few days. Yesterday was the settling day of the Adelaide Land and Gold Mining Company, but the shares are not to be officially marked. The gold arrived during the present week has been, by the *Oriental*, 7119 ozs., of the value of 28,500*l.*; of this 1942 ozs. are on account of the Great Nugget Vein Company, and 981 ozs. for the Colonial Gold. The *Panama*, from Hobart Town, about 30,000 ozs., and the *Frances Henty*, from Melbourne, 65,166 ozs. The *Ripon* has likewise brought in 80,000*l.* worth of Australian gold, the *Niagara* 50,000*l.* in specie from New York, and the *Orinoco* 300,000*l*, 45,000*l.* of which is on account of the Mexican dividends: 2000 ozs. of gold dust have likewise been received from the west coast of Africa on freight. The report of the Waller Gold Mining Company has been lately published. Though, on the whole, shares in the North American mines may be characterised as maintaining their position, but little business is being done in them. The transactions in the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official quotations are—Monarch, par to ¼ prem.; L'Aigle d'Or, ¼ dis. to ¼ prem.; Garnett and Moseley, ¼ to ¼ prem.; Australian Mutual, ¼ dis. to ¼ prem.; Australian Consols, 1-16 dis. to 1-16 prem.; Chartered Australian, ¾ to ½ dis.; Burn's Creek Gold, ¾ to ½ dis.; Peel River, 7 to 7¼ prem.; Adelaide, ¼ to par; Lewis Hill Range, ¾ to ½ dis.; Melbourne Gold, ½ to ½; Golden Mountain, ½ to ⅝ dis.; La Peruvienne, ¼ par to ¼ dis.; New South Wales, ¼ prem. to ½ dis.; London and Liverpool Australian Gold and Streaming, ¼ to ¼ prem.; Ceylon Land and Mining, ¼ to ¼ prem.

Transactions have also taken place in—Gladbach Zinc, 1¼ 2¼ prem.; Coosheen Copper, 1 1½ prem.; Sulphate of Barytes, ¼ dis. to par.; Port Hunter and Moreton Bay Coal, par to ¼ pm.; Knockastrellane ⅝ to ⅝ prem.; and Lake Superior Copper, ¼ to ¼ prem.

In Miscellaneous Shares, there has been greater animation in this market, particularly for the shares of the Australian Land Companies. Van Diemen's Land were dealt in at 19 to 20; South Australian, at 58 to 61, which closed 2*l.* higher; Peel River were done at 12½ to 13¾, and left off at 7½ to 8 prem., being an improvement of 10s.; Australian Agricultural became much stronger, and closed at 112 to 117; Crystal Palace shares have been in demand on account of private individuals, at ¾ to 1 prem.; Crystal Palace of France are also ¾ to 1 prem; Australian Coal Mining Company's shares are steady, at ⅞ to ¾ prem.; New South Wales Coal, ¼ to ⅜ prem.; Victoria Dock shares (4*l.* paid), were done at 6¾; ditto New, (2*l.* paid), 4½; General Screw Steam Shipping (12*l.* paid), 11¾; Submarine Telegraph (1*l.* paid), 1¼; Ebro Canal shares are quoted 1¾ to 1¾ prem.

HULL, MARCH 10.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that mining shares have been tolerably firm since their last report, but transactions have not been numerous. Dolcoath, West Abraham, East Tamar, and Herodsfoot, have been prominently in request, but have not been freely offered. West Providence, Tremayne, and Treloweth, have also met more enquiry. It is not unlikely that the present growing feeling for mining may result in more attention being paid to home adventures. Certainly it can only be on the principle that "distance lends enchantment to the view" that causes people to embark in adventures in America, Brazil, &c., neglecting the near and important mineral properties of Cornwall and Wales, where there is less risk and more chance of profit.

DUBLIN, MARCH 10.—Wicklow Copper, 49¾; General Mining Company for Ireland, 5⅛; Knockatrellane Copper Mine, 1½; Mining Company of Ireland, 18⅛; ditto for account, 18⅜ ⅛ ⅛; Mizen-Head Copper Mine, ⅝ ⅜; Royal Hibernian Mining Company, 1¾; South Devon Consols, 1⅛; Nouveau Monde, 2¾.

LEEDS, MARCH 10.—Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux report sales in Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Wheal Prockter, Wheal James, Fursdon Manor, Langford, Wheal Tonkin, and Alfred Consols. Enquiries for Devon Consols, West Caradon, Wheal Reeth Consols, Phœnix, and Alfreds.

It is with extreme regret that we draw attention to the demise of G. Thomas, Esq., late managing director of, and for 31 years past connected with, the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association. His connection there, and with the Great Polgooth, and other British and Foreign adventures, made him very many friends, all of whom, we are assured, will deeply regret his loss.

Mr. Adam Murray has left England for America, on a tour of inspection. His professional engagements may also cause him to visit Lake Superior and Canada; his absence from London will, consequently, be of some duration, and during which his offices will be closed, but all letters addressed to 35, Craven-street, will be forwarded.

NOVA SCOTIA MINING AND COPPER SMELTING COMPANY.—A protest has been addressed to the directors of this company against its proceeding, pending the steps now in progress for the revival of the territorial rights of the heirs of Sir William Alexander, first Earl of Stirling, Hereditary Lieutenant and Overlord of Nova Scotia, and the Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia; the said heirs and baronets being the owners of all mines and minerals within the province, by virtue of the charters of James I., Charles I., and other sovereigns. The protest was accompanied by a copy of the legal opinion of Messrs. Hill and Anstey, of the English Bar. The present Prime Minister, and several other members of the Government, are Nova Scotia baronets; and it is understood that vigorous measures will forthwith be adopted to revive the territorial mining and other rights of the order in Nova Scotia. The value of the mines and minerals, vested in the heirs of the hereditary lieutenant, or vice-roy, and the baronets, will be understood when it is mentioned that the value of the copper mine which the above-named company is being formed to work is calculated by its promoters to exceed 9,000,000*l.*

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.		*Paid.*	*Last Prices.*	*Business Done.*
100000	Agua Fria	1	⅜ to ½ pm.	1⅜
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	par — ¼ pm.	1¼
100000	Anglo-Californian	⅛	⅜ — ½ pm.	1
10000	Australasian	2	1¾ — 2¼ pm.	4
10000	Australian	5	6 — 6½	6½
60000	Australian Cordillera	1	par — ⅛ pm.	1⅜ 1
100000	Australian Freehold	1	⅛ — ¼ pm.	1⅜
50000	Ave Maria	1	par — ⅛ pm.	1⅛
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	par — ⅛ pm.	1
100000	British Australian Gold	1	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	1⅜
28000	British Iron	13 5	7 — 9	8½
210000	Carsons Creek	⅛	par — ⅛ pm.	⅛
100000	Colonial Gold	1	2¾ — 3 pm.	3⅛
350000	Copper Miners of England	Stock	60 — 70	70
8000	Ditto, Preference	25	7⅞ — 8½ pm.	
70000	English and Australian Copper	5	1¼ — ⅜ dis.	4
20000	General	20	17⅝ — 18⅝	18
100000	Great Nugget Vein	2	3¼ — 3¾ pm.	5¼ ⅜
100000	Lake Bathurst	1	⅛ dis. — par	⅜ 1
60000	Liberty	1	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	
50000	London and Calif. Gold Quartz	1	⅛ — ⅜ dis.	⅛
100000	Mariquita	1	⅛ dis. — par.	
20000	Mexican and South American	9	6½ — 7	6⅝
200000	New Granada	1	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	1⅜ ⅛
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	1⅜ — 1⅝ pm.	2⅜
150000	Port Philip	1	1 — 1¼ pm.	2⅛ 2 ⅛
60000	Quartz Rock	1	par — ⅛ pm.	1
50000	South Australian	1	par — ⅛ pm.	
70000	Waller	1	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	1⅜ ⅛
100000	West Granada	1	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	1⅜ ⅜
100000	West Mariposa	1	par — ⅛ pm.	1⅛
100000	Yuba	1	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	

LEAD ORES

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS FOXDALE LEAD ORE.
Douglas, Isle of Man, March 5.

Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchasers)	£17	15	6
Enthoven and Sons	17	11	0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	17	9	6
Tamar Smelting Co.	17	9	6
Shield, Turnbull, & Co.	17	5	6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	17	3	6
Mather and Co.	16	16	0
John P. Eyton	16	15	6
W. J. Cookson and Co.	16	12	6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	15	15	0

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 50 TONS OF FOXDALE LEAD ORE.
Douglas, Isle of Man, March 5.

Shield, Turnbull, and Co. (purchasers)	£22	17	6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	22	1	6
Tamar Smelting Co.	21	9	6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	21	3	6
Walker, Parker, and Co.	21	2	0
J. P. Eyton	20	8	6
Mather and Co.	20	1	0
W. J. Cookson and Co.	19	10	6
Enthoven and Sons	18	10	0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	15	15	0

Sold at Aberystwith, March 7.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
East Logylas	80	£17 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Ticketing at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, March 10.

Maesyrerwddu	48	£17	0	6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
Coetia Llys	34	18	3	0 J. P. Eyton.
Deep Level	55	16	1	0 Mather & Co.
Talacre	15	17	18	6 J. P. Eyton.
ditto	15	17	18	6 Newton, Keates, & Co.
Merllyn	49	17	5	6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pantyffrith	9¾	17	8	0 J. P. Eyton.
ditto	2¾	18	8	6 ditto
Holywell Level	22	17	15	0 Newton, Keates, & Co.
Kilmory Level	8	16	13	0 Mather & Co.
Wicklow	85	14	10	6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bwlch Gwyn	30	16	10	6 Newton, Keates, & Co.

Sold in London, March 10.

Tregardock	17	£13	14	0 J. Treffry's Exrs.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 27th of February.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Wheal Unity	7	4	2	2	£60 0 0	£ 433 11 0	— —
West Wheal Towan	9	0	0	0	77 12 6	—	Union Company
ditto	1	0	0	0	73 7 6	—	Enthoven and Co.
ditto	0	15	0	0	63 10 0	—	Calenick Smelt.Co.
Charlestown	4	5	0	0	70 0 0	—	Enthoven and Co.
ditto	1	0	0	0	61 17 6	—	Calenick Co., &c.
ditto	1	5	0	0	65 12 6	—	ditto.
ditto	0	10	0	0	40 0 0	—	Enthoven and Co.
Yeoland Consols	6	0	0	0	75 10 0	—	Union Company.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled February 23, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, March 10.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Buller	146	£7 10 6	Levant	13	£9 3 6
ditto	139	9 15 6	North Wheal Basset	71	7 15 6
ditto	135	6 12 6	ditto	47	7 13 0
ditto	127	5 16 6	ditto	46	7 13 0
ditto	123	10 7 6	ditto	40	14 15 6
ditto	118	7 4 0	ditto	30	23 3 0
ditto	111	6 3 6	Par Consols	69	11 6 6
ditto	96	7 4 6	ditto	68	10 10 6
ditto	95	4 9 6	ditto	65	10 3 0
ditto	70	3 19 6	Great Wheal Alfred	91	5 18 6
ditto	50	9 10 0	ditto	54	8 18 6
Carn Brea	112	6 9 6	South Crinnis	54	8 18 6
ditto	98	6 13 6	ditto	28	5 5 0
ditto	73	5 6 0	West Alfred Consols	59	4 6 0
ditto	69	6 0 6	ditto	22	6 10 0
ditto	65	4 15 0	Botallack	80	8 19 6
ditto	62	11 16 0	South Crenver	68	4 12 6
ditto	47	9 13 0	West Wheal Alfred	63	5 16 6
ditto	40	4 12 0	Providence	57	6 9 6
ditto	37	16 2 6	Hawke's Point	21	1 19 0
ditto	31	1 17 0	ditto	20	1 19 0
Halamanning & Croft Gothal	60	7 13 6	ditto	11	5 7 6
ditto	58	7 9 6	ditto	5	8 4 0
ditto	57	4 16 0	Wheal Tremayne	30	4 1 6
ditto	55	11 14 0	ditto	26	4 3 0
ditto	50	7 0 6	Cook's Kitchen	44	5 4 6
ditto	9	4 14 6	Wheal Speedwell	37	9 1 0
Alfred Consols	92	13 7 6	Wheal Abraham	21	0 9 6
ditto	75	9 6 6	ditto	10	0 5 6
ditto	60	3 18 0	St. Aubyn & Grylls	27	8 15 6
ditto	53	18 8 6	North Wheal Buller	20	8 1 0
ditto	5	28 12 3	Wheal Squire	12	16 1 0
Levant	120	1 14 6	Craze's Ore	3	4 10 0
ditto	68	9 16 0	Wheal Susan	2	10 1 6
ditto	65	8 14 6	West Wh. Providence	33	15 5 6
			ditto	11	13 3 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Buller	1210	£3774	13	0	West Wh. Alfred.	63	£360	19	6
Carn Brea	634	4513	17	0	Providence	57	369	1	6
Halamanning & Croft Gothal	289	2204	18	6	Hawke's Point	57	180	1	6
					Wheal Tremayne.	56	230	3	6
Alfred Consol's	288	3323	13	0	Cook's Kitchen	44	229	18	0
Levant	276	1559	16	0	W. Wh. Providence	44	665	10	0
North Wh. Basset	234	2553	13	6	Wheal Speedwell	37	334	17	0
Par Consols	202	2156	17	6	Wheal Abraham	31	12	14	6
Great Wh. Alfred	145	1012	0	6	St. Aubyn, &c.	27	236	18	6
South Crinnis	82	607	7	0	N. Wh. Buller	20	161	0	0
West Alfred Cons.	81	396	14	0	Wh. Squire	12	192	12	0
Botallack	80	718	0	0	Craze's Ore	3	13	10	0
South Crenver	68	314	10	0	Wheal Susan	2	20	3	9
Average Standard		£161	6	0	Average Produce				6⅛

Average Price per ton £7 14 0

Quantity of Ore 4032 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 361 tons 18 cwts.

Amount of Money £31,149 8 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard £164 9 0.—Average Produce 6⅛

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 157*l.* 17s.—Produce, 6¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines Royal	375	£3775	3 6
Vivian and Sons	509	5039	5 9
Freeman and Co.	271	2716	0 6
Grenfell and Sons	595	4555	19 3
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	385	3220	1 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	677	7913	18 6
English and Australian Co.	270	2771	0 0
Mason and Elkington	328	2270	9 0
Copper Miners' Company	332	1957	1 0
Total tons	4032	£31,149	8 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria, 2097—West Caradon 230—St. Day United 304—Bedford United 169—Hingston Down 154—Fowey Consols 130—Wheal Friendship 101—Tavy Consols 60—Tywarnhayle 52—Wheal Crebor 75—Callington Kelly Bray 63—Wheal France 60—Wheal Bedford 50—Hawkmoor 40—Devon and Cornwall United 33—East Wh. Deeble 32—Wheal Langford 28—Wheal Jewel 23—Wheal Carpenter 17.—Total, 3839

Notices to Correspondents.

SIR,—I should feel obliged, if any of your readers would inform me about the price of Pattinson's Lead Crystallising Apparatus, as I wish to know the cost of fitting it up for a smelting works.—J. G.: *Liskeard, March 8.*

HELSTON MINING DISTRICT.—SIR: It was my intention to have forwarded ere this sketches of a descriptive and historical kind of the mines constituting this district, but business has prevented any attention to the subject since I left London, where I wrote No. 1. The mines are Great Wheal Vor United (already partly described), Great Work Consols, Godolphin, Sidney Godolphin, Leeds and St. Aubyn, Trevuna, East Wheal Vor, Trannack United, Porkellis United, Wendron Consols, Wheal Lovel, Trumpet Consols, and many others, "too numerous to mention" just now. I hope to find leisure to pursue the subject next week.—R. SYMONS: *Truro, March* 10.

"A. B." (Liverpool).—We see no cause for alarm in the reported partial exhaustion of the gold-fields at Victoria. When the immense extent of the Australian continent is considered, and how comparatively small the portion that has hitherto been explored, as well as the imperfect machinery and rude labour which has been brought to bear on the auriferous deposits, we imagine that it is a subject of congratulation, as far as capital subscribed in England is concerned. It offers a large field for legitimate mining enterprise—machinery will be required, desertion will be checked, and combined action and skill will then have an opportunity of being fairly tested.

Will our Bakewell correspondent oblige us with a report of the workings, or some information, respecting St. Blazey Consols?

"Asturiensis."—There is a report that a small dividend will be paid this year; the liquidators were Messrs. Moore, Forristal, Scott, and Lodor. They were subsequently forced to resign, and Messrs. Gilian, Amory, and Wilkinson were appointed trustees. Mr. Colquohoun, the chairman, died last week.

"A New Subscriber" (Tunstall).—A full report of the proceedings of the company referred to will be found in the *Mining Journal* of the 13th November. The offices in London are at the place mentioned in our correspondent's note; but, judging from appearances, the concern does not appear to be carried on in a very satisfactory manner.

"A Shareholder" (Birmingham).—The Committee of the Stock Exchange have not rescinded their determination with regard to the Golden Mountain, nor have they, we understand, given any definite reasons why they have adhered to their resolution.

"J. F. G." (Brook-street).—Silver has not only been found in the department of Haut Isère, but several eminent French mineralogists have given their opinion that platina and gold in small quantities has been found not only there but in various districts of the French Alps, not however, we believe, sufficient to pay for its profitable working.

ARUNDELL UNITED COPPER MINES.—A full report of the proceedings of this company will be found in another column. The communication of Mr. W. Williams has been received, and we are happy to find that it confirms the good opinion we had already expressed of the direction of this mine. The best test of the success of the company will be found in their future working: from the report issued to-day there appears every promise.

"T. B." (Piccadilly).—Canada is known to be very rich in copper and lead, and there is every probability, at no distant period, that it will prove one of the productive mineral countries of the other hemisphere.

TRETHEVY MINE.—"A Shareholder" is anxious for some information respecting the constitution and working of this adventure. He has written to the purser for particulars, but his application remains unanswered—the only reply being a threat of prosecution if the calls were not regularly paid. This course is most unusual, and we trust an explanatory communication will be forwarded, which will place the matter in a different position to that represented by "A Shareholder."

VERAX" is in error: the accounts of Wheal Montague were printed correctly in our last. A call of 25s. per share was made to pay the mine debt.

A. C. H." (Bideford).—The tone adopted by our correspondent in his otherwise valuable communication prevents its insertion, without considerable alteration. The numberless schemes and projects which have been practised since mining has become an enterprise are too well known to need recapitulation; people must judge for themselves, or employ competent and honourable agents to assist them. We do not, however, think that the cause of legitimate mining will be benefitted either by the wholesale depreciation of one party, or the indiscriminate praise of others.

"A Subscriber" (Upton).—We endeavour always, not only with the Trehane Mine but with every other, to acquire as correct information as can possibly be obtained. For that reason, we court the assistance of all who are concerned, in order that the Share List may be rendered as correct as possible.

In reply to Messrs. Adam Pattison and Co.'s enquiry, the patentees of the New Electric Light and Colour Manufactory are Messrs. Watson and Prosser, and their offices are at No. 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, where a letter addressed would, no doubt, have immediate attention. We believe the blue colour alluded to stands alkalies, and is well adapted for the purposes stated; the red is not of a cochineal, but equally brilliant, and more of a scarlet tint than otherwise.

"C. W." (Hull).—We have reason to believe that actual transactions in the first mine took place at the higher quotations. We are obliged to our correspondent for his communication, and shall be glad to hear from him again.

"J. F." (Cornhill).—The reason assigned why the prospectus of the company has not been published is that, as according to the recent regulations of the Stock Exchange, no company can come into the House until it is fully registered, the board have determined upon not appearing before the public until they have obtained complete registration.

"W. B." (Helder Bridge).—It is yet too early to offer any decided opinion on the merits of Captain Ericsson's newly-constructed caloric engine; until after several trials have taken place it would be unjust in any manner to prejudge it. The pressure per inch on the piston has been variously stated at 12, 11, and 10 lbs. An abstruse mathematical calculation, however correct it may be, in our opinion would not tend further to enlighten on the subject, and we should think it premature to publish any communication until we had obtained a practical report from some one who had personally tested the powers of the engine.

On Wednesday, the 23d February, was published, price 2s. 6d.,

THE MINING GUIDE:

Containing the following particulars respecting each British and Foreign Mining Company:—

Name of mine	Captain .....
Produce	Committee .....
Where situate	Secretary .....
Purser	Offices .....

And the NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MINING AGENTS AND DEALERS IN SHARES.

To which is added,

A COMPLETE SET of AMENDED RULES for the MANAGEMENT OF MINES, ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

The object of the *Mining Guide* is to afford a means of communication between inventors and others with parties connected with the working and management of mines; to introduce manufactures applicable to mining purposes; acquire information, &c.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 12, 1853.

We find that some observations made by us in our Journal of last week, in which we made use of the name of the ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, have been much misconceived. Different persons have, from merely casually glancing over the article in question, fallen into distinct errors in three different particulars—1st, in supposing that we intended to imply that 12 tons of ore per day was the amount which the company were likely to crush; 2dly, in imagining that we gave 1½ oz. of gold to the ton as the probable average yield of the quartz of this company; and 3rdly, in fancying that we represented 12 per cent. as being the amount of dividend to be expected by the shareholders. Although anything like an attentive perusal of our article must have shown every thinking reader that neither of the inferences to which we have referred could properly be deduced from it, still, as misconceptions have arisen, we are bound in justice to the Anglo-Californian Company to revert again to the subject, for the purpose of correcting any false impressions which we may unconsciously have occasioned. The article in question was obviously intended to give an illustration of the worst state of things under which any of these companies, when well conducted, was likely to labour; we, therefore, took, not our own, but M. LEON FOUCHER'S (as being the lowest) estimate of the yield of quartz; and we also took the state of the crushing power of the Anglo-Californian Company as it existed at the time the last accounts were written (between two and three months back), and the actual expenses, as an illustration of this (the worst) position that the company could be placed in; and we left it to our readers to infer what would be the position of the company in the best, or average state of circumstances. But we, perhaps, ought to have gone a little further, and have pointed out what that position was.

The heavy Cornish machinery of this company has been several months in California, ready to be erected as soon as the state of the weather should admit of it; doubtless, therefore, if the rains have ceased, some steps have been already taken towards this work; at any rate, more than a few weeks cannot elapse before this machinery will be up, and then the amount capable of being crushed will be enormously increased. In referring, therefore, to the company crushing 12 tons of ore only, we referred to the state of things some three months back, and by no means meant to infer that such state of things was permanent. As to the 2d point—namely, the yield of 1½ oz. of gold to the ton, that was M. FOUCHER'S estimate of the entire quartz throughout the country. The agents of the Anglo-Californian Company have found the quartz to yield various amounts, from 3 ozs. up to 60 ozs. per ton. Then as to the 3rd point—viz., the amount of dividend—we need scarcely point out the fact, that if the yield of gold be 3 ozs. to the ton only, instead of 1½ oz., the profit upon the 12 tons per diem, as mentioned last week, would be 24 per cent. upon the capital; and that if the company can crush 100 tons per day, the profits, upon the same low scale, would be 200 per cent. upon the capital. All that we meant to show by our article of last week was, that in the incomplete state of the crushing works of this company three months ago, and taking the lowest estimate of the yield of gold, and considering the actual expenses, the profits could not be less than 12 per cent. on the capital; which, in ordinary enterprises, would be considered a most successful undertaking.

We have just received a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for Geology and its Professors," from the author, Mr. E. P. H. VAUGHAN. In this he ably delineates that geology is, in a social and political point of view, of almost universal utility and importance. Geology reveals to our notice the wonders written in the chalk cliff, and the history of ages recorded in our coal seams: it shows that the one consists of the aggregated remains of organic creatures which once filled with life the then existing waters, and that the fuel which we now see a shapeless mineral once constituted extensive forests, which waved their dark foliage to the blasts of primæval storms, and which afterwards were overwhelmed by a raging ocean, and ultimately reduced to their present form under the influence of extraordinary heat and pressure. He then cites the case of GALILEO, who, for his championship of truth in astronomy, was consigned to the Inquisition; adding the trite remark, that if astronomers of old were attacked as heretics, geologists in our own times have been charged with being little better than heretics. We shall not here enter into a discussion of the theological doubts which have been raised of the geological formation of the earth in juxta-position with the Mosaic records; this question we believe to all enquiring minds, not debased by superstition and over-credulity, has long since been satisfactorily settled, and we do not feel ourselves called upon to make any remarks on the controversy which for so long a time has occupied the attention not only of the scientific but likewise the theological world. Those who have argued for the literal interpretation of the Mosaic account, have probably done so from the purest and best motives; but we think, with the author, to a dispassionate observer this opposition to the promulgation of the truth appears to be far more likely to injure the cause of religion than anything which may result from scientific researches The Dean of Westminster, Dr. BUCKLAND, one of our most eminent geologists, enlightened and liberal in his views, states "As reasonably might we object that the Mosaic history is imperfect because it makes no specific mention of the satellites of Jupiter, or rings of Saturn, or any of those details which, though fit matter for an encyclopedia of science, are foreign to a volume intended only to be a guide of religious belief and moral conduct." A high and well-merited compliment is paid to Sir CHARLES LYELL, Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE, the late Dr. MANTELL, Professors ANSTED, TENNANT, and OWEN, and Messrs. MILLER, PEACHE, and WATERHOUSE, for the eminent services they have displayed in geology and the kindred sciences attached to it. Each, to arrive at the truth, must assist the other with his researches; and even then the result may not be satisfactory as to the affinities of the natural arrangements of the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms. We cordially concur with Mr. VAUGHAN in his sentiments, and do not think we can more appropriately conclude this article than by quoting his own words: "The field of Nature is, however, sufficiently ample to afford subjects for the enquiries of man till the end of *time;* and that he may do so with advantage to himself and his fellow-creatures, he should ever bear in mind that the world and its occupations, beautiful and important as they are, form but probationary studies for that existence which will endure throughout *eternity.*"

The Right Hon. HENRY TUFNELL, M.P., delivered a lecture, at the Devonport Mechanics' Institute, on "Education, in connection with the Industry and Commerce of the Country," in the course of which he referred to the Mining School, which some years ago Sir CHARLES LEMON proposed to establish at Truro. It was necessary (Mr. TUFNELL remarked) that every opportunity should be given, not only for general study, but for study in that particular branch to which each man may have been particularly devoted, and herein lay our great deficiency. Attempts, however, had been made to remedy this deficiency, one especially in that neighbourhood, which was so remarkable for its practical success and subsequent failure, that he must beg leave to narrate the circumstances relating to it. He hoped, however, there was no Cornishman in the room, or, if there was, he must entreat him to withhold the manifestation of his warmth for the present, as he intended to speak with some severity of the conduct of the inhabitants of his county. It was now 17 years since Sir CHARLES LEMON proposed the establishment of a mining school at Truro. Such an institution was peculiarly wanted in that county. The population actually engaged in mining was not less than 30,000; and the value of the products was about 1,500,000*l.* per annum. The scheme proposed by Sir CHARLES (who, said Mr. TUFNELL, was now lying on a bed of sickness, from which GOD grant he might soon be raised!) was as wise as it was munificent: of its wisdom he would presently give them ample proof, of its liberality there can be as little doubt: he offered to give a site for the building, 500*l.* towards the building fund, and an endowment for its maintenance hereafter of 10,000*l.*, or if that should not ultimately prove sufficient, 20,000*l.* In order to give the county a local interest in its support, he very properly proposed that it should be partly supported by the very trifling tax of half-a-farthing in the 1*l.* on the value of all the ores raised in the county, and which should be limited in its operation to 12 years. For the purpose of proving the wisdom and practicability of such a scheme, Sir CHARLES determined to take upon himself the expense and responsibility of maintaining a school of this description for two years, and, accordingly, 17 boys were collected and instructed on the plan proposed in an experimental institution at Truro. The experiment appeared perfectly to succeed; the two years' trial ended prosperously; and yet, with this proof of the wisdom of the proposed plan before their eyes, and the munificent offer that accompanied it within their grasp, the Cornish miners, to their shame be it spoken, rejected the proposal! But the history of this remarkable transaction did not end there. It fortunately occurred to one of the school inspectors, the Rev. Professor MOSELY, to enquire what had been the subsequent fate of the 17 boys who had been instructed; had the knowledge they acquired been of any use to them; had it in any way contributed to their success in life? The subsequent history of each of these youths was enquired into, and it was published in Prof. MOSELY'S report last year, by which it appeared that every one of them had obtained permanent and high-paid employment, and many of them arrived at wealth and station! It was impossible (Mr. TUFNELL observed) to reflect on this narrative without feelings of the most poignant regret, and perhaps of indignation. Had the munificent offer of Sir CHARLES LEMON been accepted, from 300 to 400 persons would now have been instructed in the Mining School; and, being spread over the mining districts, would have given the benefits of their superior knowledge in offices of trust and responsibility; and, perhaps, many of the losses from scientific ignorance alluded to, would not have occurred.

Although so many expeditions have been dispatched to the Arctic Regions for scientific purposes, it appears strange that, with the exception of the fisheries, which have been undertaken by private enterprise, no persons have hitherto thought it worthy the investment of capital to explore these northern regions for the mineral wealth they are known to possess in large quantities. About two years since, an enterprising Dane (Mr. LUNDT) drew the attention of his Government to the fact that at Dino, in Greenland, large lodes of copper, lead, iron, &c., existed, almost cropping out at the surface; and, aided by the assistance of the authorities and some friends, an expedition was fitted out to those remote regions, which, we believe, has been attended with a considerable degree of success. It would appear that, at last, English enterprise has been attracted to that quarter; and a company has been formed with a capital of 200,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 10*l.* each, not only to prosecute the fisheries, which are known to give large profits, but likewise the mineral deposits which are known to exist there—plumbago of the richest and finest quality having already been discovered there; and from the geological formation of the country, which is identical with that of Greenland, Spitzbergen, and the northern parts of Scandinavia, little doubt exists but that lead and copper will likewise be found. It may be probably urged that, owing to climaterie influences, mining operations cannot there be successfully carried out; but all who are acquainted with mining in those regions ar enabled to testify, that after attaining a depth or a length of a few fathoms in the bowels of the earth a mean temperature is to be observed both during the winter and summer months.

During the whole of the year abundance of fish and game is to be obtained, so that the supply of food in these articles may be said to be unlimited. We have purposely forborne to enter into any statistic details as to the profits to be derived from the whale and seal fisheries, this not being within our province. The accounts already received from these parts so eloquently vouch for themselves, that comment on our part is needless. Were mining operations established there, stores, materials, &c., could be easily sent out at a cheap freight by the company's fishing vessels, who could afterwards prosecute their own avocations, and fill up with the produce of the mines, as might be found desirable. The ROYAL ARCTIC COMPANY propose to use the powers of the auxiliary screw to their whaling vessels, and to commence operations at that part of the west side of Davis' Straits known as the Northumberland Inlet, or Hogarth's Sound, discovered by Capt. PENNY, the well-known Arctic navigator, and general superintendent of the company. This is the spot where the whales take refuge, and is known for its mineral wealth. The company intend to apply for a Charter or an Act of Parliament; and from the practical manner in which they have commenced, we have every confidence that, when entrusted with full powers, operations will be so conducted that a remunerative return will be afforded to those who have embarked their capital in this legitimate undertaking.

At the meeting of the BANKING INSTITUTE, on Tuesday (J. G. FRITH, Esq., deputy-chairman of the London and County Bank, in the chair), HENRY STEPHENS, Esq., read a paper on the frauds that the banking and commercial interests are liable to from the chemical decomposition of writing inks, with suggestions as to the best means of prevention. The paper was of a highly interesting character, and various experiments were made, to the satisfaction of the meeting. Mr. STEPHENS drew attention to the frauds to which various important documents were subject by the application of oxalic acid, &c. Government were liable to the same fraud in the case of stamps, where the whole of any writing might be obliterated, and the stamp re-used. The result of the experiments went to show that carbon was the agent that should be employed; it would resist chloride and other acids, and was, in fact, indelible. The value of coloured cheques was dwelt upon, and their universal adoption recommended. An illustration of the power of Prussian blue in reviving old documents was given, and attention drawn to the facility for fraud afforded by its means. The compositions of the various inks now in use were fully explained, and comments thereupon made; all, however, finally resulted in the value of carbon as a composition therein, and its practical adaptability to commercial purposes. After some remarks from the chairman and Mr. GILBART, of the London and Westminster Bank, in which both gentlemen complimented Mr. STEPHENS for the protection he was endeavouring to afford society in general, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

Some weeks since we drew attention to a company which had been projected for the purpose of forwarding emigration to Australia. We then pointed out the advantages which emigrants would derive by availing themselves of the facilities offered by this association, as well as the judgment which had fixed upon the port of Southampton as the place of embarkation. It is a notorious fact, that hitherto, whether on board vessels sailing under authority of the Government Commissioners, or those stimulated by private enterprise, a great disregard has been shown to human life, and, like pigs in an Irish steamer, the calculation has been made how many people could be stowed in a certain space, so that all the room possible could be made available—considering the labouring classes as mere cattle, thereby emulating the example set them by railroad directors, to render the third-class accommodation as uncomfortable as possible, in order to induce people to avail themselves of better places. This inconvenience though easily combatted in a day's journey, is somewhat different when it extends over a four months' voyage; and the consequence has been, that in several of the emigrant ships disease and death have been fearfully rife. The PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON EMIGRATION COMPANY have at once struck at the root of this dreadful evil: the uniform rate of passage by their vessels will be 25*l.*, including the railway fare from London to Southampton in second-class carriages, and 20 cubic ft. of baggage for each adult; only one class of passengers will be taken, and no distinction whatever will be made in their treatment on board the ships of the company. The berths of married persons will be in a separate division of the ship, as well as those of single male and female passengers. A liberal dietary will be afforded, and a surgeon sail with each vessel. Passengers by this company's ships who require money orders payable in the colonies will be furnished with the same, for any amount not exceeding 20*l.*, on application at the company's offices in London. Residents in the colonies will thus be enabled to provide for the passage of their relatives or friends in England.

Upon payment of the sum of 25*l.* to any of the authorised agents of this company in the colonies a passage ticket will be given, available in any of the company's ships; this can be transmitted to England or elsewhere in an ordinary letter, without trouble or risk. On the reverse side of such passage ticket will be printed full and plain directions, so that the most inexperienced person will have no difficulty in joining the ship.

A vessel of 550 tons register, fitted with a screw propeller, is now being constructed for the company. The first vessel will sail in April for Sydney, to be followed by others at intervals for Melbourne and Adelaide, due notice of which will be given. The colonial agents are men of high standing in their several localities. Already Captain H. B. STONEY has sailed for Sydney in the *Senator*, in order to superintend the company's operations in Australia. This shows the earnestness with which the directors have embarked in the enterprise, which, while it offers a remunerative profit to the shareholders, at the same time ameliorates the condition of the emigrant in his passage to the antipodes.

In another column will be found a communication from a correspondent in Madrid, advocating the investment of capital in Spain. The accounts there propounded of the mineral wealth of that country we do not believe can be controverted, and we, therefore, accept the deductions of our correspondent as materially correct. The Punic faith of the Spaniards is already well known; and how far British capital has been available there is seen in the case of the unfortunate Asturian Company, which, after having lavished in the best district of Spain upwards of 200,000*l.* of British capital, gave no return; and numbers are now holding the valueless shares of that improvident association. We do not wish to allude to the antecedents of chicanery, delusion, and mockery, which characterised their proceedings from first to last, but we would simply enquire has any solution of affairs hitherto been arrived at? Now we have an English proprietary, then an Anglo-Belgian, then a Spanish-Anglian, at last liquidators, trustees, the Duke of RIANZARES, and heaven knows how many more! No dividends are paid, the Government keeps no faith, the shares are unmarketable, as all Spanish stock is, and yet our correspondent would advocate investments in Spanish mines. There can be no doubt of the mineral wealth of the country; but, until there is an alteration in the laws, we should be loath to recommend capitalists to invest money in Spain, while their servants cannot obtain toleration in their religious opinions, or any of those sentiments which a free-born subject of Great Britain naturally expects, and has a right to demand.

ENGINEERING FEAT.—A splendid new 30-in. cylinder engine, finished in the first style of workmanship, has been set to work at Perran Wheal Alfred: she was built by Messrs. Sandys, Vivian, and Co., at Copper House Foundry, and reflects the greatest credit on that establishment. She has a 9-ft. stroke, equal beam, steam case, bright working gear and parallel motion, 1 ton boiler, connection rods, and two lifts of pumps complete, with balance and angle bobs. The engine was contracted for on the 1st January last. The engine-house, boiler-house, and stack were built, and the engine got ready and set to work on the 26th February—all being executed and completed in the short space of 43 working days, nearly a fortnight of which the engineers and tradespeople were hindered by frost and snow. The stones for the building had to be carried a mile. Mr. Thomas James, of St. Agnes, is the engineer, and Capt. John Davies of the same parish is the manager of Perran Wheal Alfred—both of whom have on this occasion evinced great skill and energy.

The shareholders in the Dinas Great Copper Mine dined together on Wednesday at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The favourable nature and prospects of the undertaking (as detailed in a report of the meeting in another column) had considerable influence over the assembly, adding much to the hilarity of the company. During the entertainment, a box of ore (the non-arrival of which had caused disappointment at the meeting) was brought in, to the evident satisfaction of those interested. This immediately became the subject of inspection, and afforded the shareholders much gratification, causing the remaining unallotted shares to be readily taken up by those present. The general feeling appeared to be that the undertaking bore a highly-promising character.

THE PONT PEAN SILVER-LEAD MINE, RENNES.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following interesting extract from the *Auxiliaire Breton*, of the 2d inst., giving an account of the Préfet's visit to this ancient work. As the mine is producing considerable quantities of silver-lead and argentiferous blende, we are glad to find we shall shortly have some further particulars respecting it for publication :—

Abandoned after 1790, in consequence of the instability brought about by the revolution in important industrial undertakings, the argentiferous lead mine of Pont Péan remained filled with water from that period; although, in 1803, some parties had succeeded in half emptying it. After 1830, the Government having granted a public adjudication to M. Coüannier, the latter leased it to an English engineer, Mr. Hunt, who undertook to prove the value of this mine, by exploring the debris of the ancient workings, and by unexceptionable experiment to show how advantageous it would be to re-commence a working which had intact a great part of the metallic riches of Pont Péan. Mr. Hunt, moreover, proved that the zinc formerly left by the ancient company contained more silver than the lead, and he has recovered upwards of 600,000 francs worth of lead and silver from the ancient debris. Notwithstanding these results, Mr. Hunt did not succeed in opening the interior of the mine until 1851, when a company of English and French shareholders was formed. Encouraged by the quiet existing in the country, and favoured by the Government, happy to witness the re-establishment of industrial affairs, this company, in less than 15 months, has established buildings, and erected a steam-engine of 100-horse power, manufactured by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Four shafts have been re-opened and partly re-timbered. At the present moment the water has been sunk more than 140 ft., and several galleries already re-opened, and upwards of 100 tons of rich ore raised from the same. In short, by Mr. Hunt, as well as the company, more than 200 workpeople of the communes of Bruy and St. Erblon, men, women, and children, have constant employment.

Thursday last, M. Combe, Prefet d'Ille and Vilaine, accepting the invitation of the the company, visited the mine of Pont Péan. This talented administator was able to convince himself, in this little excursion, of all the good the Government had done in seconding the exertions of the company. M. Combe went through the works, enquiring into the nature of everything. The workmen, proud and happy to see the chief functionary of the department among them, offered him a *bouquet*. The Prefet received it with affability; and that his presence might be a cause of rejoicing to these worthy people, he sent them the sum of 100 francs. After this visit, M. Combe accepted a handsome *déjeûner* offered him by the company at the Hôtel de la Mine, recently opened by M. Rosetzky. During the *déjeûner*, the workmen came in a body to thank the Prefet, who addressed them in the following terms.

"My friends," said M. COMBE, "I could not come here without leaving you a *souvenir*. I am happy to see that your situation is good, and I hope it will become still better. You owe this situation to the active and intelligent man who has re-established the mine of Pont Péan. You owe it, also, to the tranquillity France now enjoys—that is to say, to the Emperor! Continue, my friends, your good conduct. You will always find me ready to contribute to your welfare, and happy to learn that you fulfil your duties." The workpeople responded by the cry seven times repeated of "Vive M. le Prefet!"

Messrs. Louchet, receiver-general; Galix, special inspector of the minister of general police; Jany, secretary-general of Ille and Vilaine; Courtois, mayor of St. Erblon; De la Durantais, mayor of Bruy; Colonel Mathieu of the artillery, as well as all the French shareholders, assisted at the *déjeûner*. Several toasts were proposed by the Prefet of Ille and Vilaine to the emperor; by one of the shareholders to M. Combe; by Messrs. the mayors of Bruy and St. Erblon to M. le Prefet, and to the prosperity of the mine.

M. COMBE availed himself of this opportunity to thank these two functionaries for their devoted and intelligent assistance. M. COURTOIS answered, "Work is easy, when directed so ably as by you."

One of the French shareholders having proposed a toast to the English shareholders absent from this *fête*, the Prefet very happily remarked, that "the union of English and French shareholders was a fresh proof of the confidence the two nations have in a European peace, and in the *entente* existing between France and England, which becomes more a reality than ever."

Mr. HUNT, the director, thanked the Prefet for his kind expressions towards himself and country, and stated, that the more the two countries knew each other, the greater would be their friendly and commercial relations. In the evening, a dinner given by the company assembled the foremen and chief workmen of the mine to the number of 20. This second *fête* closed a day which will leave a happy remembrance in the country. May what one of the shareholders said to M. le Prefet be realised—"that ere long the mine of Pont Péan would employ twice the number of workmen."

MINING IN CEYLON.

It must appear strange that a country such as Ceylon, abounding in varied mineral resources, should so long have escaped the attention of our ever-active mining capitalists. We may account for it in one of two ways—either a total ignorance of the circumstances of the island, or perhaps some grave political consideration. To the latter we must attach some importance, as we are aware that capital is generally withheld, even if there is a good prospect of its yielding a fair return, when a country is troubled by internal disorder, or the mal-administration of its Government places vexatious obstacles in the way of those who are anxious to employ their money in such undertakings as we are now referring to. This drawback no longer exists in Ceylon. A company has been formed for the purpose of working the minerals in Ceylon. The directory is composed of men of such character and influence that the success of the company is placed beyond doubt. It is only proposed to raise one-half of the capital (200,000*l.*) at the present; and from the remarkable samples we have seen of the copper ores received from Ceylon, referred to in Dr. Ure's report, it is no difficult matter to understand that the directers have exercised a wise discretion in their arrangements.

We are decidedly of opinion that the Ceylon Land and Mining Company will, under judicious management, prove eminently successful. The advantages presented are obvious, and cannot fail to attract a due share of public attention. The influence of such a company as this on the social condition of the Cingaleso, we need not stop to particularise; but it may fairly be expected to prove the pioneer in the introduction of European enterprise into the most favoured islands in the eastern hemisphere.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

The *Albatross* reached Liverpool on Saturday night (March 5) with her golden freight from the Poltimore Mine, and the whole of the gossan was deposited, on Tuesday, at the works of Messrs. Rawlings and Watson, of St. Helens. It is, therefore, superfluous now to dilate further on the question of gold production in this country. Every assay, in small quantities, has shown the existence of the precious metal in the gossan, and the reduction of 50 tons in bulk by the firm in question will settle the point of general yield, as respects, at all events, the gossan deposits on the Poltimore sett.

The annexed is the last report from the agent at the mine, dated the 8th inst.:

"I have this day inspected the operations at the mine, and find that the shallow adit western side is, from the commencement, 13 fms. 1 ft.; the last 5 fms. we have been going through a run, consequently the lode in this driving has not been seen, but we are now beyond this run; the part of the lode on which we are now driving is about 2 feet wide, carrying a branch of beautiful gossan about 16 inches wide on the south wall. The remaining part of the lode is very rich, spotted with grey copper of the richest description, and occasionally yielding rocks weighing ½ cwt., very good, indeed, but there is a level gone off north which is not for the present clear, about 9 ft. east from the present end on another part of the lode; and I am of opinion that the ancient mines have another level still further south, on a branch which left the lode several fathoms east, which was pointed out to you when here. In the course of a week or so more I hope to be able more fully to describe the object of the ancient miners for working in this way."

"The clearing of the deep adit west has gone on favourable. So far being now cleared and secured well with timber 13½ fms. from the entrance, the clearing of this level should undoubtedly be carried on with all possible speed. Seeing that whatever water may be taken up here may be carried through the lobby leading to the Bampfylde lode, and beyond it to the western engine-shaft, and thereby prevent its going down into the deeper levels of the mine, and be obliged to be drawn again to surface by the engine, thus enabling the company to carry their operations much deeper by the power of their machinery; and, in addition, should the gold-bearing gossan of this mine, prove a great source of profit, this level will enable the company to carry on any operations above it quite dry, and comparatively inexpensive. We are raising a large quanting of stone for building purposes, of an excellent quality, and now the weather is more favourable, and the days becoming longer, I hope in future to be making greater progress than we have lately been able to do. The whole of the 16 in. pumps sent up to Tiverton will be on the mine to-morrow."

VALUABLE PROBLEMS: SEEMINGLY POSSIBLE, BUT AT PRESENT IMPRACTICABLE.

1. To reduce the chemical elements below 59, rather than to add to their number
2. To separate the gases of the atmosphere by a cheap and easy process.
3. To effect the same, after a like manner, with the gases of water.
4. To combine atmospherical oxygen and nitrogen, and so produce nitric acid, by some economical method.
5. To effect the same with hydrogen and nitrogen, producing ammonia—a great fertilising agent in agriculture.
6. To repeat this, by combining hydrogen and carbon.
7. To dissolve carbon and crystallise it, as in the diamond.
8. To collect and control the electric fluid as an economical decomposing agent in these and many similar operations.

Any near approach to these results obtained, then would follow :—

1. Electric illumination, superseding the present gas.
2. Gas combustion, superseding the present use of coal.
3. Electric power, superseding the present steam-engine.
4. Steam more generally adopted for heating purposes.
5. Oxygen and hydrogen, superseding the use of gunpowder, and artillery rendered a near ally to the very artillery of the heavens.
6. and Lastly. Gases, acids, and chemical compounds, so cheapened, as to extensively improve all arts and manufactures.—*From an unpublished chemical MS.*

In the United States, there are 1205 steam-boats; of these 853 are high-pressure and 352 low.

RAILWAY SAFETY.—To put an end to the numerous accidents on railways, which are frequently caused by the breaking of the springs of the carriages and engines, the Austrian Minister of Commerce, in order to induce the railway officials to examine strictly the state of the springs, has announced a pecuniary reward every time they point out to the administration a spring which is in a bad state.

THE IRON TRADE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Estimate of the quantity of pig-iron required to produce the foreign exports of iron and iron goods from the United Kingdom for the year 1852, compiled from the Board of Trade returns :—

Of bar, rod, hoop, sheet, nails, chains, anchors, and all other wrought and cast goods, the exportation was 779,230 tons. If we allow one-third for waste in all stages of the manufacture, these articles would require of pig-iron	Tons	1,038,973
Of hardware and cutlery the value exported was 2,032,439*l.*; at 12*l.* per ton, it would weigh 22,436 tons. As it probably takes fully 2 tons of pigs to produce a ton of finished goods, this value of hardware would consume of pig-iron		44,872
Of machinery and mill work there was shipped a value of 1,251,365*l.*; at 35*l.* per ton, this would weigh 35,753 tons, and, supposing 1¼ ton of metal necessary to make a ton of finished machinery, it would require of pig-iron		53,629
Of tin-plates the exportation amounted to 1,103,317*l.*; at 3/8 per box, this equals 735,541 boxes, at 1 cwt. of sheets in each box, it represents 36,777 tons. Taking 20 cwts. of pig-iron as necessary to make a ton of perfect sheets, the quantity of pig-iron consumed in making tin-plates will be		55,165
Of pig-iron itself, the exportation amounted to		238,918
The consumption of pig-iron required to produce all our exports of iron and iron goods for 1852 therefore amounted to		1,431,557
The total make of pig-iron for the year 1852 is probably		2,700,000
Deduct the consumption by foreign exports		1,431,557
There remains for the home consumption for 1852		1,268,443

N.B.—No account taken of the large consumption of iron in steam-vessels sold to foreign countries.

In 1851, the foreign consumption of pig-iron was	Tons	1,307,000
" the home consumption of pig-iron amounted to		1,193,000
The total make of pig-iron was estimated at		2,500,000

The portion of the increase in the make in 1852 (over 1851), absorbed by the home trade, was about 3 per cent.; the portion of the increase absorbed by the foreign trade was about 5 per cent.; the total increase of make in 1852 over 1851 was 8 per cent.

The well-doing of the cotton trade so closely affects the prosperity of the iron trade, that a glance at its position during 1852 may assist in forming an opinion on future prospects.

The returns of the consumption of cotton in the United Kingdom in 1852 show an increase (over 1851) of about 13 per cent., which has been wholly consumed by the home trade, as the official accounts ex ibit the remarkable fact, that a less value of cotton goods were exported in 1852 than in 1851; the whole of the increase, which actually amounts to 245,000 bales, must, therefore, have been absorbed by the nation at home. This gives some idea of the prosperous state of the people under free trade. More gold having gone to Australia than had come from it up to the end of 1852, it is difficult to see how gold discoveries have had much to do with any advance in prices in 1852. Furthermore, we find that although the supply of raw cotton to the home trade increased 13 per cent. in 1852, yet the price of the same quality was 17 per cent. higher in December than in January. The supply of pig-iron for our home trade in 1852 only advanced 3 per cent., though the use of iron for shipping, machinery, &c., is rapidly on the increase. This fact is some explanation of the present high price of the manufactured article, and affords a reason why it may be maintained for some time. When a demand is greater than a supply, a high price is a necessary result.

THE COAL TRADE—RAILWAYS.

The want of railway communication has hitherto prevented the products of the great coal field of the Forest of Dean being brought into the metropolitan and provincial markets. This will no longer be the case, as a branch of the Great Western Railway, running through the mining district, is now being constructed, and the line is to be opened by the expiration of the present year. This will open up the whole line to the mines of the forest, and place them in direct and easy communication with more than a hundred inland and seaport towns. Among the places which will be thus made accessible as markets, in addition to London, are Colnbrook, Uxbridge, Windsor, Slough, Egham, Maidenhead, Great Marlow, High Wycombe, Reading, Basingstoke, Panghourne, Garing, Newbury, Wallingford, Woodstock, Oxford, Abingdon, Wantage, Farringdon, Swindon, Tetbury, Cirencester, Brinscombe, Stroud, Stonehouse, Cheltenham, and Gloucester. All these places will furnish ready markets for produce, as coals are now selling in them at a much higher rate than they could be profitably supplied at from the Forest of Dean.

As an instance of the facility with which produce may be disposed of at some of the neighbouring seaport towns, we may point to Gloucester, where vessels now take in ballast for the purpose of proceeding to Cardiff for cargoes of coal. When the railway is opened, the Dean Forest miners will be able to supply coals at that port at about the same price as is now paid for ballast; and it is very improbable that vessels will then go to Cardiff. Another outlet will be afforded by Southampton, with its large fleets of ocean-steamers—a market which the railway will render available.

We may expect that a great stimulus will be given to the mining industry of the district by these circumstances. From peculiar local advantages, the coal can be raised at so cheap a rate as to allow of it being sold at a considerable decrease upon the present market rates—a consideration which is sufficient to increase the quantity of capital employed there; and if the spots be judiciously selected, obtained on fair terms, and worked economically, there is every prospect of a large return.

During the past week a company has been brought before the public, under the title of "The Woodside Colliery Company, Forest of Dean," which proposes to take advantage of the increased facilities of traffic. A lease for 1000 years has been obtained of a coal field, comprising an area of about 275 acres; the bed of coal averaging at least 4½ feet in thickness—in some places it has proved to be as much as 10 feet. The concurrent testimony of persons for many years engaged in working mines immediately adjacent goes to show, that the nearer the property of the company is approached the better is the quality of the coal obtained. The fact is, however, placed beyond conjecture, as four pits have already been sunk, and the specimens obtained show that the two kinds of coal which will be got are of first-rate quality—the one for parlour purposes, the other for machinery. In other respects the pits are very advantageously situated. They are so high up in the land that the expense of drainage will be comparatively small; and the dip of the strata is so favourable, that it is necessary to sink only 75 yards, a depth far smaller than that of any other pit in the forest.

The undertaking appears to be a really *bonâ fide* one. The owners of the property evince their confidence by taking a great part of the purchase-money in shares. The directors are gentlemen of high commercial standing, with the additional advantage of not being extensively mixed up in speculating transactions. The estimates, as published, appear to have been framed with great care and moderation. The price of getting set down is above the average price paid in the forest. The allowance for machinery and incidental expenses is ample. The cost of carriage is that at which the railway company would be willing to contract, and the amount calculated on as the selling price is so low that the error, if any there, is sure to be on the right side. When coals are now selling at rates varying from 14s. 6d. to 1*l.* 8s. 6d. per ton, it is hardly possible that a company which calculates on 12s. will not find a ready market. Evenat this low price, the nett profit calculated on a quantity, which can certainly be easily got, will reach 25 per cent. on the capital employed. There are other advantages, which it is scarcely necessary to notice, arising from the great thickness of the seam, which renders the working very easy, the facility for drainage afforded by the dip, and the absence of explosive gases, which renders accidents arising from that cause rare occurrences in the Forest of Dean.

With the present plenty of capital, seeking for means of profitable employment, we augur the success of companies so respectably formed as the Woodside Company, and offering such evident commercial advantages—advantages which may be secured with a diminution in present prices, and a corresponding benefit to the public.

WHEAL ECKLEY.—This important mine, situate in the parish of St. Teath, Cornwall, is now confidently brought before the notice of the public as one of the surest mediums of investment which this rich and highly metalliferous district presents. Itself the centre of a circle proved to be of more than ordinary richness, is bounded on one side by the famous Old Treburget, from which such vast wealth was obtained, and on the other by Treburget United Mine, which is likely to be a very productive concern. Such being the locality and precise position of Wheal Eckley, its character, independent of its own peculiarly favourable indications, and rich lodes already opened upon, stamps this promising concern with the character of a more than ordinary security.

The Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company's (Darien Ship Canal) shares will be allotted on the 17th inst.

THE METAL TRADES OF BIRMINGHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 9.—Since my last letter, a change in the right direction has taken place in the metal market. There has not been any material reduction in prices, but there has been a great increase of supply at the quotations of last week, and consequently greater facilities for carrying on the works have been afforded. On Monday the holders of tin let go at 6*l.* 3s., and at that price there has been no scarcity; on the contrary, there has been an abundant supply, from which it is not unreasonably inferred, that with reference to this article speculation has been most injuriously at work. Some manufacturers have put their workmen on half time, as none will venture to make for stock at present prices. During the week there has also been a considerable quantity of copper brought into the market, and orders are now freely executed at 140*l.* per ton. The merchants and manufacturers, however, hold back, under the impression that a reduction of price must be the inevitable consequence of increased supply, but in this there is reason to fear they will be disappointed at present. The quotations of last week are being firmly maintained, whatever may be the ultimate result. Report states that the smelters have assumed their position, and effected considerable sales at the above price, without the intervention of the dealers. The reason assigned for this favourable change is, that the Russian copper, previously offered for the English market, has been purchased at 107*l.* per ton by the French Government, for the new coinage of that country, and the English dealers have, therefore, been compelled to revert to their original supporters, the manufacturers of the United Kingdom. Small, therefore, as the improvement has been, it augurs yet further reduction, and the prospect is, therefore, so far cheering. Although the manufacturers would be sufferers by a continuance of the recent advances, a yet greater amount of injury was in the distance to the industrious workmen, of whom so many are interested in the trade. It is, however, to be hoped that a wise policy will be exercised by those who are in possession of supplies, and so prevent a reaction, which must tell upon those through whose instrumentality such unnecessary advances may be made. In support of the opinion that no immediate reduction may be anticipated, it is said that at no former period were the stocks of manufactured goods throughout the country so low as at present, and that the demand for some time to come even for the home market, exclusive of the foreign trade, will be sufficient to sustain the present prices of the raw material. The mining operations of the district are still being carried on with great energy, although the orders received during the week have not been so extensive as those of the preceding week. No abatement, however, of prices has taken place, and none will be submitted to by the houses who subscribe to the quarterly quotations. Although not immediately in connection with the metal trade, but as materially affecting the manufacturing interest of the town and neighbourhood, may be mentioned an advance which has taken place in the price of paper. Circulars were received this afternoon by the wholesale paper dealers from nearly all the large mill-owners in the kingdom, announcing an advance of 2s. per cwt. upon brown paper, and 3s. upon some descriptions of glazed. Printing and writing papers are also included in some instances in the circulars; but that which mostly affects Birmingham is the rise in the price of packing paper. Considering the immense quantity which is used in every department of our manufactures, this advance if of great importance. Cap and tissue papers, which are of such general consumption here, will certainly bear an advance, as they have been sold for a long time past at a mere fractional profit, it not, in many instances, at a loss. The general hardware trade is brisk. The American buyers continue to arrive by every packet, and unless where they are deterred by the high prices now asked for some goods, they are purchasing extensively.

CALLS MADE IN FEBRUARY, 1853.

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Wheal Arthur	£2 0 0	£2456 0 0
Cubert United	0 5 0	2250 0 0
Lamheroce Wheal Maria	1 0 0	1698 0 0
Bolenowe	0 5 0	1500 0 0
Tehidy	0 5 0	1500 0 0
Gilmar	1 0 0	1024 0 0
Wheal Sidney	1 0 0	1024 0 0
West Wheal Towan	1 0 0	1000 0 0
Gawton United	0 5 0	1000 0 0
North Tamar Consols	0 10 0	1000 0 0
Great Bryn Consols	0 2 6	843 15 0
West Wheal Darlington	13 0 0	832 0 0
Augusta Consols	0 4 0	800 0 0
Grambler and St. Aubyn	3 0 0	729 0 0
West Wheal Damsel	2 10 0	640 0 0
Garreg	0 2 6	625 0 0
Sourton Conseils	0 3 0	614 2 0
Swanpool	0 10 0	600 0 0
East Ieeton and Wheal Maude	1 0 0	512 0 0
Appledore	0 10 0	512 0 0
Wheal Robins	0 5 0	512 0 0
West Wheal Robins	0 5 0	512 0 0
Wheal Crebor	0 10 0	512 0 0
North Wheal Robert	0 10 0	512 0 0
Union	0 5 0	500 0 0
Wheal Surprise	0 2 6	500 0 0
Golden Mile	0 1 0	500 0 0
East Gunnis Lake	0 2 6	500 0 0
Wheal Enys	0 8 6	454 15 0
Caradon Wood	0 1 6	450 0 0
Creegbrawse	0 12 6	320 0 0
Orsedd	0 2 6	312 10 0
Devon and Cornwall United	0 6 0	307 4 0
Wheal Ludcott	0 5 0	300 0 0
North Wheal Trelawny	0 5 0	265 0 0
Craddock Moor	0 5 0	263 15 0
East Wheal Reeth	0 5 0	250 0 0
East Alfred Consols	0 1 0	204 16 0
Wheal Victoria	0 1 0	200 0 0

NORTH CARADON MINE.—In our advertising columns will be found an abstract of the prospectus of this association, which has for itself the working of a very valuable mining sett, both for lead and copper, in one of the most rising and promising districts in Cornwall. The locality generally is now admitted to be a most important mineral field, and every fresh enterprise for developing its resources tends to increase the confidence of mining adventurers. All points are rapidly sought for, so much so, indeed, that the Duchy of Cornwall has advanced its annual nominal rent of 2*l.* per annum to 25*l.*, which of itself demonstrates the impression existing in the minds of the official surveyors as to its value, and who can be more competent to form a correct judgement than Mr. Warington Smyth, the present mineral surveyor of the Duchy. It is asserted, and we believe justly, that there is not a better young adventure in the county of Cornwall than the North Caradon sett. The lode already opened is about 10 to 12 ft. wide, with a beautiful spar, intermixed with soft silver-lead, a soft light blue flookan, and really splendid light red gossan, with light blue killas on both sides of the lode. The prospectus draws attention to the astonishing circumstance, but which is, nevertheless, an undeniable fact, that ten mines, one in Devon and nine in Cornwall, present, collectively, an invested capital of only 31,079*l.*, on which no less than 1,482,980*l.* have been paid in dividends, which is equal to 4772½ per cent. on the aggregate amount paid up; and the marketable value of the property is 1,323,420*l.*, which is still 42½ times, or 4250 per cent. greater than the original outlay. This statement is so important in every way at this moment, when home mining enterprise absorbs so much public attention, that is well to transcribe the tabular details. It gives the names of the mines, the original price per share, and the present market value. Let those who desire to invest in Foreign rather than British mines ponder well on these things, and the conclusion which they must arrive at is, that while this country yields such enormous mineral wealth, it is neither commercially prudent or patriotic to seek to promote the interest of the alien rather than that of our countrymen. The table is as follows :—

No. of shares.		Original cost.	Present value.	Total div.
1024	Devon Great Consols	£1	£460	£304 0 0
256	South Caradon	2½	205	267 10 0
100	Levant	2½	155	1036 0 0
256	Wheal Buller	5	1250	242 10 0
520	Wheal Trelawny	8¾	62	29 10 0
256	Wheal Basset	10¼	580	370 0 0
256	West Caradon	20	360	206 5 0
200	Phœnix	30	750	240 0 0
96	Tresavean	32½	140	4680 15 0
128	East Wheal Rose	50	220	2245 0 0

PENDEEN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINE.—This valuable sett, situate in the parish of St. Just, and adjoining the rich mines of Boscaswell Downs, Levant, and Botallack, is about to be worked in a spirited manner under the able management of Mr. R. Greenwood, of Truro, who has succeeded in forming a company chiefly of persons in the immediate locality, whose daily opportunities of information may be supposed to have rendered them conversant with the nature of the undertaking. Capts. Thomas Treweeke, John Teague, and John Trevear, who have examined the sett, speak with the highest confidence of its merit, all agreeing that it is not only a fair and legitimate opportunity for enterprise, but one of no ordinary character, to which opinion the assays would undoubtly lead. Other persons, whose names are of celebrity to the mining world, add their testimony to the value of the sett, declaring it likely to prove a productive and profitable mine. This would seem to be the feeling generally, from the avidity with which the shares have been taken, and the rapidity with which they have commanded a premium in the market. The undertaking is divided into 5000 shares, of 1*l.* each, with a deposit of 10s. per share, beyond which it is not anticipated any further call will be necessary. It will be conducted on the Cost-book Principle, and the term and dues are highly advantageous to adventurers.

ECONOMY OF HYDRO-CARBON GAS.

The half-yearly report of the Southport Gas Committee, recently published by the Commissioners, merits our especial attention, in fulfillment of a pledge made to our readers many months ago, to the effect that we should carefully observe the progress of hydro-carbon gas; and, divesting the matter of the mystery in which it has been involved by the congruent influences of prejudice, ignorance, envy, and vested interests, lay before them, from time to time, such a statement of facts as would assist individual conclusions.

Looking over the report, the first matter arresting our attention is the increase in the number of consumers, as compared with the corresponding period last year; the increase amounting to about 30 per cent., and when it is remembered that Southport is a watering-place, the staple commodity of which is pure air in its houses, as well as in its promenades, a more emphatic refutation cannot be imagined of the ill-natured carpings regarding the impurities of the gas, emanating from the anonymous celebrities who rejoice in the convenient titles of "respected correspondents." Consumers, commissioners and visitors concur in eulogising the purity of the gas; and it appears from the report before us that this perfect purification is effected at *these small works, where lime is very high priced, at less than one penny per* 1000 *feet*. This item is worthy of marked attention, as it meets, in the most satisfactory manner, the strongly-urged objections to hydro-carbon gas, owing to the alleged enormous cost of purification. It is probable that something more than lime will be required in the purification of the parties who have given very positive opinions on this part of the subject.

The gas produced during the last half-year, as measured by station meters, is 2,270,000 cubic feet; the aggregate registration of consumers' meters for the same period is 2,031,400, showing a loss by leakage and condensation of about 10 per cent, not one-third of that sustained by some of the metropolitan companies. This is a very decisive reply to the various extravagant statements which have been put in active circulation relative to the great condensibility of hydro-carbon gas, amounting, it was stated, almost to liquefaction—hydrogen, a non-condensible gas at any atmospheric temperature, being its largest constituent; these facts were not necessary to convince intelligent persons of the absurdity of the rumours. Verily, the water gas has had more than one fiery ordeal to pass through.

Although the consumption of gas is large for a town which in 1850 had only 69 consumers, it is after all small in relation to the capital invested, amounting to 4750*l*. This may be accounted for by the great extent of the district over which the gas is distributed, reaching, we believe, upwards of six miles of mains. The report is extremely meagre of detail. The product in cubic feet and cost per ton of Cannel, and many other interesting details, which might have been readily included, are altogether omitted. We noticed sometime ago a statement showing that the product of gas per ton of Boghead Cannel at these works is about 33,000 cubic feet. The Cannel costs the commissioners upwards of 30s. per ton, we believe, delivered at the works; and as it has been found at the South Metropolitan Works, according to an announcement in the *Gas Journal*, to produce 60,000 ft. per ton equal to London gas, it would be easy to infer that at the above rate the gas must be very rich and durable, even if we had not positive assurance to this effect. Notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, it is sold for 6s. 8d. per 1000 ft.—a much lower price than is charged by larger companies for the worst description of coal-gas.

The following is extracted from the report:—

RECEIPTS.

Received on account of gas		£415	14 8
,, rent of meters		16	17 10
,, service pipes		5	5 3½
Gas still owing	£389 17 5		
Less owing in August	117 10 1	—272	7 4
		£710	5 1½

PAYMENTS.

Wages, 55*l*. 10s. 6d.; Cannel, 103*l*. 5s. 4d.; charcoal, 37*l*. 11s. 3d.	£196 7 1
Coals, 69*l*. 1*8*s. 8d.; lime, 8*l*. 19s. 6d.; interest, 154*l*. 13s. 9d.	233 3 11
Iron work, &c., 12*l*. 15s. 9d.; red and white lead, &c., 15*l*. 18s.	28 13 9
Superintendent's salary, 12*l*. 10s.; sundries, 10*l*. 6s. 10d.	22 16 10
Taxes, 1*l*. 17s. 8d.; balance applicable to sinking fund, 227*l*. 6s. 10½d.	229 4 6½
	£710 5 1½

In the item of Cannel no deduction is made, or any credit given for the tar, which has only lately been disposed of. In the item of coals is included fuel for the gasman, and what is required at the commissioners' offices, for which no return is received. The item of interest includes a portion of the interest due for the next half-year, so that this item will be considerably less for the remainder of the year.

The item 12*l*. 15s. 9d. for iron-work, &c., or, in other words, for wear and tear of retorts, we presume is satisfactory, and is, in fact, just in keeping with what we were led to expect from communications we received some months ago, but which we declined to publish, prefering to await the more authentic document from which we make the extract. We are quite at a loss to understand the item red and white lead, &c., 15*l*. 18s.; if it is really for these materials, it should have been charged to the capital account, as we presume it has been used in laying the new mains; it is difficult to conceive that if such were the case that it would have been charged on the works; it may, therefore, mean brickwork: at all events, it might have been more clearly expressed.

We shall now enquire into the results of the half-year's working, as they would affect a joint-stock company, with the same amount of capital and under the same circumstances, which we have already shown are not very favourable. The gross rental for gas, &c., is 710*l*. 5s. 1½d. The gross amount of payments (exclusive of interest) on account of gas-making, repairs, wages, superintendence, and all contingencies whatsoever, is 328*l*. 4s. 6d.

The extract from the report states that no deduction is made for tar. We are assured that the Boghead tar is very valuable, but as it was not sold before the half-year expired it is not included: it will be safe to assume it at 10*l*. The item of coals, it is stated, includes those consumed at the commissioners' offices and at the gas-maker's house. It is to be regretted that these accounts were not kept separate, and that the price per ton of the coals consumed is not given: we shall not over-estimate their value by naming 20*l*. These two sums must be deducted from the above amount of 328*l*. 4s. 6d., leaving 298*l*. 4s. 6d. as the actual expenditure on the manufacture of the gas. If we deduct this from the receipts we have 412*l*. 0s. 7½d. to pay dividends on a capital of 4750*l*. for one-half year, or *seventeen and one-half per cent. per annum*. To be sure, it is the winter half-year, and, therefore, the most favourable; besides, a small per centage would be set aside by a joint-stock company for a depreciation fund; but even after ample allowance is made for those matters, the results are eminently satisfactory, and we rejoice to see that the commissioners have been enabled to set aside 200*l*. in one half-year to a sinking fund, retaining at the same time a suitable sum in hand for current repairs.

Fife's Registered Curved Point Pen.—These are of a different construction to any hitherto patented, and have the greatest resemblance to the old quill pens of any that we have yet seen; they are not liable to corrode, and are free from the objections so generally observed in the majority of steel pens hitherto invented. The up-stroke and down-stroke, by their use, is carefully delineated, no particular ink is required, and from their durability and freedom of action, they afford a desideratum which has long since been required both by the tyro and the man of business. The gold curved point pens, in fact, may be said to be almost everlasting.

Diorama of the History of the Life and Exploits of the Emperor Napoleon, 69, Regent-street.—The small space we can spare for this purpose will only allow us to take a slight sketch of the admirable pictorial effects produced by the pencil of Mr. Marshall, and we shall, therefore, be enabled only to glance at some, and briefly describe the others, but we trust on some future occasion to review these productions at more length. The first scene represents Napoleon surrounded by his generals and staff, which is followed by the memorable Siege of Toulon, the Bridge of Arcola, the expedition to Egypt, the Battle of the Pyramids, the French fleet destroyed at the Nile by Nelson, the passage of the Alps, and the splendid achievement at the Battle of Marengo, which conclude the first part. The second part commences with a beautiful tableau of the coronation of Napoleon and Josephine, followed by a most effective and highly descriptive picture of the Battle of Jena, which gives a most admirable idea of the battle field; but for a *fac simile of* Nature, perhaps no picture of the series gives so natural an effect as the one that immediately follows the terrible conflagration of Moscow: it is a representation of an intense frosty night in those frozen regions, with its brilliant stars glittering, blue sky, and snowy landscape, which almost produces a shudder while viewing this frosty scene, and admirably serves to herald in the disastrous passage of the frozen river of the Beresina, with all its attendant horrors. It is depicted with a truthfulness in effect that we could almost add terrible reality, so powerful is the attention wrought by the scene. The remaining portion of the diorama is highly meritorious and effective, and only wants to be viewed to be fully appreciated.

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Liver Complaints and Indigestion.—Mr. Gamis, chemist, of Yeovil, states, in a letter to Professor Holloway, that a lady residing in that town had been a severe sufferer from liver complaint and indigestion for a very long period; that her medical attendant had informed her that he could do nothing to relieve her, and that she could not survive many months; but not being satisfied with this opinion, she commenced taking Holloway's pills, and this excellent medicine had certainly been the means of saving her life, for in about a month they restored her to perfect health and strength, which she has enjoyed uninterruptedly for the last 12 months.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

LIST OF PATENTS COMPLETED UNDER THE NEW LAW

W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane—Machinery for boring or cutting rocks or other hard substances, for the purpose of tunnelling through mountains, or making other excavations;—Means of producing a vacuum for various purposes, such as condensing steam, pumping water, exausting air, other purposes where a vacuum is required;—Washing and amalgamating gold and other metals;—Separating ores, metals, and other heavy substances, from mud, sand, gravel, stones, and other impurities;—Manufacture of the carbonate of soda;—Construction of axles or axle-trees.

A. V. Newton, Chancery-lane—Apparatus for regulating the density of fluids;—Obtaining and applying motive power;—Means of urging the fires and increasing the draft of furnaces, and in arresting the sparks given off from the chimneys of locomotive engines.

J. C. Jeffcot, Anglesea-street, Cork—Producing heat for generating steam, and applicable to and for other purposes for which this invention has not hitherto been used, under the name and title of a heat-producer and steam-generator.

W. V. Morgan, Jewin-crescent, London—Preparation of oils for the purposes of illumination and lubricating machinery.

J. C. Booth, Philadelphia—Manufacturing chromate and bichromate of potash from chromic iron or chrome ore.

J. Buchanan, Glasgow—Treatment of flax and other similar vegetable fibrous substances, and in the machinery employed therein.

Sir C. Knowles, Bart., Lovell Hill, Berks—Manufacture of iron.

W. Beales, Louth—Cement for the resistance of fire.

J. Macintosh, Berners-street—Compositions to be used as paints.

W. G. Elliott, Blisworth—Manufacture of bricks, pipes, tiles, and other articles capable of being moulded.

J. Cross, Blue Pits, Rochdale—Steam-engines.

J. W. Lea, Worcester, and W. Hunt, Stoke Prior—Utilizing the waste heat of coke furnaces;—Manufacture of iron.

A. F. Cossus, University-street—Lubricating apparatus.

F. W. Ellington, Drummond-street, Euston-square—Making of screws for collapsible and other vessels.

T. Elliott, Stockton-on-Tees—Steam-engines, which are also applicable to pipes.

W. Aspdin, Gateshead-upon-Tyne—Manufacture of Portland and other cements.

J. Copling, jun., Hackney—A safeguard railway signal. [cussion caps.

J. D. Morries Stirling, Larches, Camphill, near Birmingham—Manufacture of per-

H. Browning, Bristol—Preparing compositions for coating iron and other ships' bottoms and other surfaces.

S. Smirke, Berkeley-square—Apparatus for giving signals on railways.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

E. Thornton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, improved gas retort; C. B. Curtis, Lombard-street, an air-tight screw nozzle for powder canisters; G. Tylor, and Sons, Warwick-lane, Tylor's gardener's syringe for conservatories.

New Patent Brick Machine.—The drawings of a machine have been shown to us by which, upon a careful examination, there appears every probability that contractors and others will no longer be subjected to the delay and loss consequent upon the non-delivery of bricks, but that those connected with the building trades will now have within their reach the means of an uninterrupted supply, in any quantities. The machine is very strong throughout, all the working parts extremely simple, and in every way fitted to endure the severe discipline of a brick-yard, without either breakage or derangement—the entire weight is about 7 tons. The patentee, Mr. Charles John Carr, is well known as having for several years acted as judge of steam machinery at the Royal Agricultural Society's annual exhibitions, and we may, therefore, fairly conclude that, with such ample opportunities of acquiring the knowledge of what would be really required to meet the case, we shall have the pleasure to welcome a machine worthy the name apparently claimed for it by the patentee—the desideratum brick machine.

Mr. Symonds has recently registered under the Act for the Protection of Articles of Utility a new apparatus for washing auriferous soils, gravel, or sand, for which he claims a more perfect extraction of the gold and greater economy. It consists of a rectangular box, securely placed on a strong rocking frame. At one end is a hopper, containing two sieves of different-sized meshes, the coarsest being at top—the smaller particles of matrix thus passing through the finer ones into the cradle. Into this hopper a pipe conveys water from a force-pump, fixed at the other end of the box. In the bottom of the channel of the cradle is placed a series of quadrangular recesses or pits, surrounded by horse shoe-shaped partitions, one end of which enters between the two arms of an opposite one, forming a range somewhat similar to a galvanic battery. The gold and other heavy particles, from their specific gravity, settle in the recesses; while the lighter portions becoming, by the agitation mechanically mixed with the water, are carried by the zig-zag current circulating through the partitions to the extreme end of the cradle, where the muddy fluid is suffered to emerge from a sluice.

Messrs. Hills and Sons, of Cowper-street, City-road, have registered an apparatus for washing auriferous deposits, which is an improved modification of the common cradle, first employed on the discovery of gold in California. It consists of a rectangular box on rockers, having at one end a semicircular compartment of metal, in which a number of holes are pierced about ½ in. diameter. Beneath this are placed two copper wire sieves of different degrees of fineness, the coarsest one being uppermost; and a certain portion of the gold-bearing earth being placed in the first reservoir, water allowed to flow through it, and the machine being subjected to a rocking motion, the auriferous particles are deposited at the bottom of the cradle, nuggets are intercepted by the sieves, and the gravelly, clayey, and sandy matters are carried off at a proper sluice at one end of the apparatus. It also forms a good sea chest during a voyage to the colonies. Messrs. Hills and Sons, in the early part of last week, shipped in the East India Docks a portable timber house, and several of their washing-machines, of powerful construction, for the Australian Corderilla Gold Com pany.

Berdan's Quartz Crusher.—This machine, the invention of an American gentleman, has been tried by the Phœnix Gold Mining Company, and according to the statements issued, would appear to be very successful, inasmuch as by the process no gold is left in the tailings. The miners in California have been content when their ores have produced 2 cents per lb.: an experiment is cited whereby 50 lbs. of gold-bearing quartz from a mine the ore of which had not previously yielded more than half a cent per lb., and which specimen, subjected to the test of Mr. Berdan's machine, gave $1 50 cents of pure gold, thereby increasing the produce three-fold by the new system. The principal feature of Mr. Berdan's machine consists in the fact that it combines crushing, pulverising, washing, and amalgamating in one and the same operation. The pulveriser and amalgamator consists of a cast-iron basin, 5 feet in diameter, and 18 inches deep; by a particular formation the mercury acts upon the ore immediately after it is pulverised, and the defect is thereby remedied which was heretofore complained of in the amalgamators in use, that they either amalgamate at the surface, or else pass the gold and quartz-dust through the quicksilver in such large bodies that each distinct particle of gold is not exposed to its action. It is stated that the inventor has obtained, in America, contracts for his machines to the amount of $52,000. Should this, when practically tested, prove to be as effectual as stated by the inventor, no question can be entertained of its superiority and great utility.

M'Farlane's Gold-Washer.—The following method of separating gold from the debris and other foreign matters associated with it in its native state, has been communicated to us by Mr. Peter M'Farlane, of Comrie, Perthshire. As it appears to be extremely simple, and eminently adapted for many situations in the auriferous districts of Australia and California, if not as a final, at any rate as a preliminary process, we give the following description of it. It will be seen that, in common with other plans for a similar purpose, it proceeds upon the well-known principle that when small bodies of different specific gravities are thrown into a fluid, the heavier ones descend the most rapidly, and reach the bottom first. In devising this process, the inventor has applied that principle with great ingenuity, and probably it would be found in practice with great success. The apparatus consists of a tank 14 or 15 ft. deep, and of any convenient width, which is filled with water. By means of small horizontal slits in one pair of opposite sides of the tank, and corresponding grooves in the other, two sheets of iron can be introduced or withdrawn till they rest in the middle on a moveable cross-bar. There is a false bottom exactly fitting the tank, which can be let down by means of ropes till it rests upon the true bottom. The moveable bottom is perforated like a sieve, so that the water flows freely in either direction through it. It has also low upright sides, capable of sliding down the tank. When this false bottom is lowered into the tank, and the mouth of the vessel shut by pushing in the iron sheets, a layer of the debris is spread over the lid or cover, which in that position they form, and then the sheets are instantly withdrawn. The debris then falls immediately into the water, and their particles sink in the order of gravity to the false bottom. This bottom is then raised, taken out of the tank, and covered with the two sheets that had lately formed the tank cover. It is then inverted and lifted off the cover, when the gold will be exposed on the now upper surface of the debris.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Boiler Incrustation.—Mr. F. Dam, of Brussels, has patented the employment of hydrate of potash or soda for the purpose of preventing incrustations in steam-boilers, and of removing any deposit that may already have formed. The hydrate is used in the state of solution, a saturated solution being preferred, and is introduced into the boiler, or into the water with which the boiler is supplied, in sufficient quantity to precipitate the impurities contained in the water, the proper proportion for this purpose being previously ascertained by testing some of the water with the solution which is to be used.

Application of Zinc to Shipbuilding.—A zinc sloop, the first vessel of that metal in Europe, has just been built at Nantes; she is of a very elegant build, draws but little water, and is called the *Comte Lekon*, after one of the directors of the Vieille Montagne Company. The builder is M. Guilbert, of Nantes, and the command of her has been given to Capt. Jouanno, of Lorient. Iron is used to a certain extent in the construction of this vessel, and the deck and upper works are of wood.

Iron Warehouses and Dwellings.—As regards the weight and measurement of the packages comprising an iron building when made up for shipment, very much naturally depends on the particular system of construction employed; but the following may be considered as approximate data, the erection being packed, ready for going on board ship:—

A dwelling house of corrugated iron, 17 feet × 13 feet, and 8 feet high to the eaves, with wooden foundations, doors, windows, shutters, gutters, and down-pipes, that is, a complete shell, about	2 t. 0 c.
The same, with the addition of floor, linings, and divisions, about	3 10
A dwelling house of corrugated iron, 27 ft. × 22 ft., two stories, eight rooms, complete, with floor, linings, and divisions, about	20 0
A warehouse, 60 ft. × 24 ft., a complete shell, of corrugated iron, exclusive of floor, linings, and divisions, about	12 0
A warehouse and dwelling of corrugated iron, two stories, with floors throughout, and linings and divisions to the dwelling, about	35 0

An idea of the comparative cost of iron and wooden structures may be formed from the fact, that a cottage, 17 feet × 13 feet, divided into three rooms, without floor or linings, will, in iron, cost about 70*l*.; whilst a house of the same dimensions may be made in wood for 40*l*. It must, however, be remembered, that iron structures afford protection from the assaults of depredators, whereas no such security can be expected from a wooden structure.—*Glasgow Mechanic's Journal.*

In France, the Minister of the Interior has submitted to the Comité d'Hygiène Publique, and the Comité des Arts et Manufactures, the important question of substituting oxide of zinc for white lead in painting, with the view of preventing the maladies caused amongst workmen by the latter. A report of the Director-General of Agriculture and Commerce on the subject was read, and the Minister requested the meeting to examine all matters connected with it, and to make known its opinion to the Government. A committee of nine members was elected by the two committees to prepare the elements of deliberation; and the two committees are to meet again in about 15 days to receive its report.

THE STEAM-ENGINE, AND STEAM-BOILERS.

Messrs. D. Adamson and L. Cooper, of Newton Wood Iron-works, Cheshire, have patented some improvements in the construction of steam-engines and steam-boilers, also in the method of using and rarefying steam, part of which improvements are applicable to marine, locomotive, and other boilers, and marine architecture in general, as well as in cisterns, tanks, and articles of a like nature. The first improvement specified under this patent consists in constructing steam-boilers with horizontal flues and vertical or diagonal tubes, through which the products of combustion from the furnaces are caused to pass before escaping into the chimney. The principal advantage gained by this arrangement is, that there is no danger of the tubes becoming choked by dust, ashes, &c., which, owing to their peculiar position, do not pass into them, as is the case when the tubes are horizontal. The second improvement consists of a mode of uniting metal plates, for constructing circular fire boxes, for ship-building, and for the formation of vessels for containing fluids, by turning up flanges on the abutting ends of the metal plates to be united, then bringing these flanges to meet each other, and bolting or riveting, or welding them together with or without a hoop or ring of metal interposed, which ring may be of copper, to allow for any slight inequalities in the thickness of the plates. The third improvement consists of a mode of arranging the expansion valves of steam-engines, when such valves are placed in the slide-valve chest at the back of the slide valve, on which they operate, so as to reduce or increase at pleasure the quantity of steam admitted to the cylinders according to the load on the engine. The fourth improvement consists in constructing the air-pumps of steam-engines, whether worked in a horizontal or vertical position, with solid plungers, and with the delivery-valve at the bottom of the pump, by which arrangement the ordinary valve in the plunger is enabled to be dispensed with. The fifth improvement consists of a method of packing the pistons of steam-engines, in which the packing is expanded by means of screws passed through the piston plate, which, when turned, act on a ring with wedged-formed projections, by which the packing ring is pressed outwards. The sixth improvement consists in rarefying steam in its passage from the steam generator to the engine cylinder, by causing it to pass through tubes around which hot air circulates continuously. The last improvement consists in rarefying steam by any convenient contrivance in its passage from the high to the low pressure cylinder of compound engines.

A Mammoth Locomotive has been built at Trenton, for the Camden and Amboy Road. It weighs 30 tons, is equal to 350-horse power, and is designed for burning coal, and a trial-trip was attended with most satisfactory results. The *Trenton American* gives the following account of its mechanical peculiarities:—This engine differs from other locomotives in several particulars. The first is the manner in which the motive-power is communicated to the wheels—viz., by connecting the cross-head by a rod, with a pendulum, or long lever, suspended from a shaft, supported by pedestals fixed on top of the boiler. This lever vibrating, gives a very slight angle to the first connection rod, and consequently occasions very little friction between the cross-head and guide. The main connection takes hold with a fork, at the lower extremity of the first connection, and passes back to a wrist in the third pair of wheels; from this passes another connection-rod to the fourth or rear wheels—then to complete the arrangement forward, the third pair of wheels has fixed on the centre of the axle a spur gear, communicating through an intermediate wheel to another fixed on the axle of the second pair or rear truck wheels; these wheels are connected by side rods to the front truck wheels, making the whole eight wheels, or four pairs, driving wheels. Another striking peculiarity of the engine is, the manner of heating the water before it enters the boiler. In the first place, the tank is connected by hose to the ash pan, which is made with a double bottom, so as to form a space of 3 inches between the sheets, to contain water; from this the water passes through an internal pipe, enclosed by the exhaust pipe; thence to the smoke-box, where it passes out to the pumps, which are vertical, and fixed on the outside of the smoke-box, and worked from an arm fixed on the pendulum shaft. By this arrangement the water is heated to nearly the boiling point before it enters the boiler. The engine is calculated for freight trains, having wheels only 4 feet in diameter. The boiler is 24 feet in length and 50 inches in diameter, tapering each way, forming a line on the bottom. The furnace is 47 in. wide and 7 ft. long, having a bridge 12 in. from the tube sheet.

Monster Train.—One of the new express engines, recently constructed for the London and North-Western Railway, brought an experimental train consisting of not less than 34 carriages, loaded to 5 tons each, from Birmingham to London in three hours. This is considered to be the most extraordinary performance ever accomplished by a single locomotive engine, and has confirmed the expectations formed of the merits of the arrangements recently patented by Mr. M'Connell. In many parts of the journey the speed had to be much diminished in consequence of the bad state of the road, and there is no doubt, when these defects are remedied, the two hours' trip, with a train of 15 carriages, will be carried into effect.

A new Kind of Electro-Magnet.—M. Jerome Nickles has, after lengthened experiments, succeeded in producing a new description of electro-magnet, which, with increased power, is so arranged that the neutralising effect of the opposite poles on each other is diminished. In the researches of MM. Lenz and Jacobi, they assume that the magnetism does not depend on the length of the arms, but that the power is subordinate to the number of turns of the spiral which compose the helix; and Professor Möller, of Friburg, adopts the same theory. M. Nickles arrives at a different opinion, from two different methods, one on the well-known process of oscillation, the other on contact attraction. In the latter experiment a bar of iron is surrounded by a helix of copper wire, and which is placed in the galvanic circuit; a piece of iron is then selected for an armature, whose mass and length, variable according to current, are such that the armature may be attracted without resting suspended. At this moment a cylinder of iron is placed over the superior pole of the magnet, and immediately the armature suspends itself to the magnet, and adheres more or less energetically, to fall back when the added cylinder is withdrawn. This addition of the cylinder obviously lengthens the arm of the magnet, removes its pole farther from the opposite one, and thus weakens the disturbing action. Another form of electro-magnet adopted by M. Nickles, is to suppose a straight bar of iron, slit to a sufficient distance down the line of axis, and each part of the divided portion is then bent back parallel with the stem, or middle portion, which is bound with insulated wire; thus forming a double horse-shoe magnet, which, when acting simultaneously, exercises a more powerful attraction than if the same amount of wire had been divided between the arms.

Mining in North America.—The mining intelligence from various parts of the country is generally favourable, especially, however, from Lake Superior. Mr. Davis, of the Norwich, writes that he is getting large amounts of copper from all points of the mine, and that several hundred tons of barrel work are on the surface. The advices from the Derby, Dana, Farm, Windsor, Summit, Isle Royale, &c., are encouraging.

At the Norwich Mine, the large mass proves to be something over 45 feet in length, otherwise they cannot tell how large it is. There are several other masses in different parts of the mine, from 10 tons downward. The work is progressing finely, under the able supervision of Mr. A. C. Davis, agent.

The Minnesota Mine produced in the month of September, 56 tons; October, 54 tons; November, 55 tons; and has now exposed in the mine over 100 tons. The largest mass is estimated at 75 tons. Their new road is all complete, and they are hauling their copper to the landing at the lake shore as fast as they get it out of the mine. There are now on hand over 500 tons of native copper.

The Cliff Mine produced 107 tons in the month of November, which yields a nett profit to the company of $17,500. At this mine there is about 400 tons of copper ready for shipping. The 8 fm. level appears to produce more copper than any one above.

The snow is about 3 feet deep, and the weather very mild. The supplies were nearly all received. The work is progressing finely through the county.

Extract from Mr. Hill's letters, dated Copper Falls, Nov. 27 and 30:—We have recently come upon large masses of copper in the Hill Mine, the extent of some of which we do not as yet know. In two shafts, 400 feet asunder, these masses have been met with. Another exceedingly important discovery has lately been made in that mine. In one of the places now working silver has been found to an extent unequalled at any other mine in the country. Yesterday (Nov. 26), in taking down the vein, we found it literally filled with silver. Two pieces, of about 100 lbs. each, were brought to the office last evening from that part of the mine, which contained from 4 to 6 per cent. silver. * * * The west vein never looked so well as at this time. In the adit, which is now some 40 ft. south of No. 3 shaft, the vein is from 2 to 3 feet wide. The No. 5 shaft, 306 feet south of No. 4, surpasses anything ever seen in the country. At its present depth (21 feet), over 2500 lbs. mass copper have been taken out, and there are now in sight some 10 tons in one mass. The Dana looks well; the vein in the 10 fm. level is large and rich in stamps work. I learn from Mr. Maudlebaum that the new works at the Phœnix show considerable copper.

From Mr. Sales, agent of the Farm and Toltu Mines:—The mines are looking well. I have taken out five masses of copper, weighing from 700 lbs. downward. The vein is over 3 feet in width, and literally filled with native copper, and as fine, in every particular, as any I ever saw on Lake Superior.

From Mr. Lord, of the Ridge Mine:—Several masses which have been taken from the mine in the past few days have thoroughly established the fact that it is one of the first mines of the country. The National Mine has and continues to produce a large amount of copper, in masses from 2000 lbs. downward. In all the shafts and levels copper can be seen on every side.

The Cliff Mine continues to produce masses of nearly pure copper of from 1 to 80 tons. The miners are now employed in cutting up one mass, that is over 3 feet solid copper. This mine pays a nett profit of about $18,000 per month.

In the Hill Mine, they have two masses of pure copper, each exposed more than 20 ft. in depth, and are from 6 to 30 inches thick. Nothing is known of their length, except that they each extend into the country, on the course of the vein, each way from the shafts. In the adit, 400 feet north of these masses, they have an excellent lode. In the 10 fathom level the lode is 3½ ft. wide. In the Copper Falls Mine, they have a vein 3½ ft. wide, one large mass, and the entire vein thoroughly filled with native copper.

The Dana Mine looks well. The 10 produces small pieces of barrel and stamp copper.

The North-Western Mine is producing more mass copper than it has at any previous time, and a large amount of barrel and stamp copper.

The Native Copper Mine has produced several tons of small mass, barrel and stamp.

The Isle Royale Mine of Portage Lake continues to produce masses from 1500 lbs.

At the North-West Mine, they are opening and extending their work, preparatory to extensive operations. A large amount of copper will be ready for shipment in the spring.

Some eight or ten mines have recently been opened on Lake Superior, mostly with New York capital, all of which are very promising. From the San Augustine Cuba, the appearance indicates one of the best mines in that island. A new mine (the San Antonio) has recently been taken up by the American Mining Company, and promises to be very valuable. From the Warwick the accounts are more favourable. The machinery is turning out richer ore, and the shaft which is now being sunk has come, as was anticipated, upon ore rich enough in copper to market without crushing. The Lancaster does not make much of a show, but the Gettysburg is looking much more promising. The Blair and Elizabeth, under the Ocoee Company, continues to meet the expectations of the managers. The mine master of the Blair was in town the past week, and speaks in the most encouraging manner of the show. The Ocoee have recently acquired a very promising silver location in Canada. The explorations indicate very valuable deposits. This company has also taken up a gold and copper location in North Carolina, from which the reports are highly encouraging. The Pennsylvania Zinc looks favourable. The company have about 200 tons of ore on the surface, with a fine show of vein, and have received 36 barrels of ore last week for experiments here.

The North Carolina Copper Mine appears to be one of the richest that has ever been discovered in this country, and its friends predict that it will prove as valuable as the celebrated Burra Burra Mine of Australia. The manager reports that each miner can get out a ton per day of yellow sulphuret of copper, worth $120 per ton. The company has been at work about two months, and have taken out about 250 tons, of which about 150 tons have been shipped, and portions have arrived here. The stock has advanced within a week or two from $5 to $11 per share. The capital stock is $1,000,000, shares 100,000. The Ulster continues to look well; an old drift has recently been opened, which was found to be 140 feet in length, out of which much ore had been taken. The Ulster has recently been organised as a company, under the General Law. Mr. J. T. Hodge, the geologist, has been elected president, and Mr. J. F. Butterworth secretary. The accounts from the Morris, one of the Keystone mines, are encouraging.—*New York Tribune*, Feb. 8

MINING IN NORTH AMERICA.

Among the several associations formed for the purpose of the prosecution of mines in the United States, one of the principal is the American Mining Company, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, in Nov., 1849, the principal office of which is in Broadway, New York. By its charter, it has a capital of $175,000, divided into 10,000 shares, 5000 of which only have been issued, and assessed at $5 each, and no further call will be made. These shares are in the hands of comparatively few individuals, the directors holding the largest portion, and there are but few sellers even at the high rate they are quoted, being from $60 to $70 each. A feature quite unknown in English mining is, that the company have power to establish different branches, each being a distinct or separate interest, divided into 20,000 shares, with a capital of $100,000. The parent association retains always one-fourth interest in each mine so organized, paying like all the other shareholders, after they have paid up a certain sum per share, $1 as compensation for presenting the mine to subscribers. The shares of each mine are assessed as the money is wanted, of which due notice is given; there is no individual liability, the forfeiture of the shares only being the penalty of non-payment. According to the statutes of the company, a person may hold stock in any one mine, without being interested in any other of those worked by the main company; all are under one direction, and the knowledge thus acquired is applied for the benefit of all. This plan has the great advantage of economy, combining the knowledge of all parties derived from different sources for the individual benefit of each separate interest. A new mine is always examined by the engineers of the parent company, and when approved of, offered to subscribers. No calls are made until the money in hand is nearly expended: in no case has more than $2½ been called, and this only upon mines paying their own way, and likely to yield dividends. Each different mine can be formed into a separate company, and work under any charter they may get, if the majority of the shareholders in any such mine so decide it.

The American Mining Company are now working successfully the following mines in Cuba—the copper mines of San Augustine and Buena Esperanza, Warwick Copper and Lancaster Lead Mines in Pennsylvania; and on Lake Superior the native copper mines, Norwich, Windsor, and Derby, which last is just opened. They have also, in the same locality, the Sharon and Hudson Mines, and a new mine in North Carolina, all of which are but lately subscribed for, and will be put in operation immediately. The mines best known in the Lake Superior district are the Minesota and Cliffe; the Norwich and Windsor bid fair to equal any, and in the former, at a great depth below the surface, there is explored a mass of nearly native copper, supposed to weigh over 100 tons. The company do not intend to smelt on the spot, but to sell the ores to smelters

The Chalanches Silver Mining Company.—The property of this company is situated in the department d'Isère, about 25 miles from Grenoble, on the high road from that city to Italy, *viâ* Briançon, and contains native silver, nickel, and cobalt ores, in abundance. Their mineralogical and geological character is of a high order, and their celebrity historical, being originally discovered in 1768, by some peasants, and subsequently worked by the French Government, under the direction of Mr. Binelli, a Piedmontese engineer, who, in the first year of his operations, extracted 6000 marcs of silver, of the value of 13,400*l*. Letters patent were afterwards granted by Louis XVI. to his brother, Le Comte de Provence (Louis XVIII.), for whom they were successfully worked till the revolution, under the management of Mr. Schrieber, by whom silver of the value of 120,000*l*. was extracted. In one of the levels a block of pure native silver of the value of 1440*l*. was found, which was preserved as a curiosity in the cabinet of the Comte de Provence, until the revolution of 1792. Hitherto the mines have been worked for silver only, and the operations confined to the surface veins. It has been proved, however, that cobalt exists in large quantities, combined with antimony and arsenic. Nickel is also abundant, and assays made on the spot, by Capt. J. R. Pill, of Perran St. George Mines, in May last, show from 15 to 25 per cent. of nickel and cobalt, whilst as much as from 35 to 40 per cent. of nickel was realised from specimens of Kupfer-Nickel. Assays subsequently made by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, and Messrs. Longmald and Son, show silver in proportions varying from 3 ozs. 11 dwts. 20 grs. to 2123 ozs. 6 dwts. 7 grs. to the ton, with considerable quantities of nickel and cobalt. The company also hold the concession in perpetuity of the mine of Grand Clos, situated about 20 miles from Allemont, in the department des Hautes Alpes. An assay made by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, last month, gives 15 cwts. of lead and 11 ozs. of fine silver to the ton, and in some specimens as much as 32 ozs. of silver to the ton were found. Mr. White, a mining inspector, is now organising the works at the mines. The company is divided into 6000 shares of 10*l*. each, and will be worked under the French law of *commandite*; but the direction of the mines will be entrusted to experienced English engineers and miners.

North Hingston Consols.—This mine is situate in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, embracing within its limits ample space for a full and effectual working of the lodes therein, and is bounded on the east by the South Devon Consols, Devon Great Consols, and the Bedford United Mines; on the west by South Wheal Williams; on the north by Wheal Williams, South Wheal Maria, and Wheal Benny; and on the south by Hingston Down Consols, Hawkmoor, and the productive old Gunnis Lake Mine. The stratum is killas, or clay-slate, of a very congenial character, and being immediately adjoining the Hingston Down granite range, well known for its copper-bearing capabilities, must be considered as highly favourable for the production of large deposits of copper ore. The sett is traversed by Wheal Marquis, Hawkmoor, and some of the Devon Great Consols lodes. Wheal Marquis is, as already known, a dividend-paying mine, and with every prospect of success for years to come. Hawkmoor, it is the opinion of practical men, will eventually become profitable, whilst the lodes of the Devon Great Consols require no comment; and looking at the other mines which are its immediate neighbours (Hingston Down Consols, &c.), there can be but one opinion—that this piece of mining ground is well worthy the attention of capitalists who embark in mining speculations. In addition to the lodes before mentioned, there are two cross-courses, presenting in their general features something more than an ordinary appearance; and as it is well known that in the immediate vicinity of cross-courses in this district productive lodes are found, there are reasons for believing similar results will occur here. As yet the operations are of a limited nature; in fact, having only very recently commenced working, it cannot be expected that anything like an important discovery should have taken place. One lode, however, has been partially laid open, and, so far as seen, presents a very promising appearance, being composed of gossan, capels, mundic, and spots of ore; and there is no doubt, on a continuance of costeaning, the remaining lodes will be laid open equally promising in character. There are advantages for an adit level to be brought in to a considerable depth, and as the sett is not more than about three miles from Calstock Quay, the carriage will be comparatively inexpensive. The present costeaning will be, it is presumed, continued on through the sett, and from this they will be guided, in a great measure, as to the place for an engine-shaft. It is believed this property will become very valuable, and situated as it is in the heart of a great mining district, is well worthy of a full and adequate trial.

Since our last Journal, wherein we remarked upon the appearance of the New South Wales Coal and Inter-Colonial Steam Navigation Company, we have had advices from the colony, *viâ* Callao and Panama, to the 10th December, by which we learn two important facts that will materially assist the operations of this and other companies—viz., the abundant supply, and at reasonable rates, of both labour and provisions; and the additional fact, that the yield of gold was not, as had been rumoured, on the decline, but considerably on the increase. Under such circumstances, the colonies cannot fail to advance in prosperity, and the want of efficient steam coast service must be every day more urgent; and we trust the directors will be as expeditious as possible in dispatching their vessels, which the colonists must be looking forward to with eager anxiety. Not the least among the benefits which can be rendered to the mercantile community of Australia by means of this company will be a regular and constant coast mail service. At present, the postal communication is irregular and precarious—being almost entirely carried out by sailing ships. In a letter from an emigrant, published in the *Liverpool Mercury*, the writer states that it is frequently a week before ships can get across Hobson's Bay to Melbourne after arrival at Port Philip Heads. Here, again, the directors say in their prospectus they intend applying their steamers; and, by towing the vessels to their final anchorage off the entrance of the Yara Yara, prevent the delay and inconvenience so much complained of. Altogether, the objects of this company are to confer benefits on our Australasian colonies, second only to the carrying out of direct steam communication with the mother country, which it will materially assist, both by supplying coal to the southern depôts, and collecting the coast supplies of both passengers and cargo for the larger vessels.

Wrysgan Slate and Slab Quarry.—This association is on the Festining Range, Port Madoc. From the specimens we have seen, and the estimates of the engineers, we are inclined to believe that a fair investment is offered, if that economy is used which ought to characterise undertakings of this nature. The quality of the slates is of a superior kind, and will command a good price in the market.

Great Hewas United Tin Mining Company.—These mines are situated in the parish of St. Ewe and Mewan, and are only four miles from the place of shipment. The lodes have been proved, and found to be very productive; a cheap transit is afforded for the ores. The grants of the sett are held under the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe and Christopher Hawkins, Esq., at moderate dues. The reports of Captains John Webb, John Jenkins, and Mr. William Ham, all speak favourably of the property, which, from the produce it has already given, prove that if energetically prosecuted it will give a remunerative return to the shareholders.

Died,—On the 6th inst., George Thomas, Esq., of Winchester House, Broad-street, and Westowe-hill, Norwood, aged 45.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, on the 16th inst., at Two o'clock, when a statement of the accounts, and the proceedings of the company since the last meeting, will be laid before the proprietors. BENJ. WILKINS, Sec.
17, Gracechurch-street, London, March 3, 1853. 63

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER THAMES RAILWAY.
OFFICES, 18, CANNON STREET.
The shareholders, and applicants for shares, are informed that the STANDING ORDERS have been declared COMPLIED WITH. The bill has been read a first time, and stands for the second reading on Wednesday. The Directors will PROCEED to ALLOT the REMAINING SHARES as soon as the second reading has taken place, and NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED after the 12th inst.
March 5, 1853. By order, T. E. WELLER, Secretary. 64

THE INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY,
72, LOMBARD STREET; and 24, CONNAUGHT TERRACE, LONDON.
TRUSTEES.
RICHARD MALINS, Esq., Q.C., M.P. | RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., M.P.
J. CAMPBELL RENTON, Esq. | JAMES FULLER MADOX, Esq.
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM ADAMS, Esq. | R. HENRY FORMAN, Esq.
J. ATKINS, Esq. | J. HAMILTON, Esq.
H. AUGUSTUS BEVAN, Esq. | JOHN MATTHEWS, Esq.
JOHN DANGERFIELD, Esq. | C. OCTAVIUS PARNELL, Esq.
W. WILLIAMS, Esq.
BANKERS—The London and County Bank.
The POLICIES of this company being INDISPUTABLE (in terms of the Deed of Constitution, duly registered), are TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES,—and used as FAMILY PROVISIONS, they relieve the assured from all doubt and anxiety as to the future,—their validity not being dependant, as in the case of ordinary policies, upon the import of passed and, perhaps, forgotten circumstances, and office documents.
Agents have been appointed in most of the towns in England and Scotland, from whom, or the manager, all information, forms of proposal, &c., may be obtained.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager. 65

[Duty free.]
DOVER LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
IMPROVEMENT WORKS.
CONTRACTS FOR IRON AND STONEWARE PIPES, AND STEAM-ENGINES.
The Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake any of the following CONTRACTS, viz.:—
Contract No. 1.—For the supply of about 1225 tons of CAST-IRON PIPES and PIECES, to be used in their works of improvement. 66
Contract No. 2.—For the supply of about 12 miles of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES and PIECES, to be used in their works of drainage.
Contract No. 3.—For making and erecting a pair of STEAM-ENGINES (of about 40-horse power each), with boilers, pumps, &c., complete, required for their works of water supply.
Contract No. 4.—For making and erecting a pair of STEAM-ENGINES (of about 15-horse power each), with boilers, pumps, &c., complete, required for their works of drainage.
The contract drawings may be examined at the office of the undersigned, at Dover, on and after the 1st March next; and copies of the specifications, accompanied by forms of tender (price 5*s.* each), obtained there, or at the offices of Messrs. Rammell and Lister, engineers to the Local Board, 4, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 12th day of March, 1853.
By order of the Board,
Dover, February 22, 1853. THOMAS BAKER BASS, Town Clerk.

[Duty free.]
RUGBY LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
IMPROVEMENT WORKS.
CONTRACT FOR STEAM PUMPING-ENGINE. 67
The Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for the supply of a STEAM PUMPING-ENGINE, of about 10-horse power, requisite for their works of water supply.
Specifications, accompanied by forms of tender (price 5*s.* each), may be obtained at the office of the undersigned at Rugby; or at the offices of the engineers to the Local Board, 4, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 2d day of April next.
By order of the Board,
Rugby, March 7, 1853. C. E. WRATISLAW, Clerk to the Local Board

WOOLWICH LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
IMPROVEMENT WORKS. 68
CONTRACTS FOR CAST-IRON PIPES, AND GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES.
The Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake either of the following CONTRACTS, viz.:—
Contract No. 1.—For the supply of about 285 tons of CAST-IRON PIPES and PIECES.
Contract No. 2.—For the supply of about 14½ miles of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES and PIECES.
The contract drawings may be examined at the office of the Local Board of Health on or after the 7th day of March next; and copies of specification, accompanied by forms of tender (price 5*s.* each), obtained there, or at the offices of Messrs. Rammell and Lister, engineers to the Local Board, 4, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 21st day of March, 1853.
By order of the Board,
EDWARD SARGENT, Clerk to the Local Board.
Dated Town Hall, Woolwich, Feb. 28, 1853.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY,
LONDON.
The PRACTICAL COURSE of INSTRUCTION in this INSTITUTION is under the direction of Dr. A. W. Hofmann and Assistants.
The SUMMER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 14th of March, and END on SATURDAY, the 30th of July, 1853. 69

The fee for students working every day during the session, is	£15	0	0
Four days in the week	12	0	0
Three days in the week	10	0	0
Two days in the week	8	0	0
One day in the week	5	0	0

Hours of Attendance from Nine to Five. Further particulars may be obtained on application at the College in Oxford-street.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, adjourned from the 7th inst., will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March instant, at One o'clock precisely, to receive the accounts and balance-sheets, with the directors and auditors' reports, for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1852.
To elect two directors in the place of Alfred Wilson, Esq., chairman, and William Thorne, Esq., deputy-chairman, who go out by rotation, but who are eligible, and again offer themselves for re-election; also to elect two auditors for the ensuing year.
To confirm the election of John Addis, Esq., as director, in the place of Thomas Field, Esq., resigned. 70
Immediately after the business of the half-yearly general meeting has been transacted, an extraordinary general meeting will be held at the same place.
To take into consideration the expediency of increasing the capital of the company by the creation of new shares, under the power in that behalf contained in the Deed of Settlement, with a view to the more extensive and economic working of the mines, and the transit of the produce to the shipping port.
Also to consider the propriety of altering and amending the 12th clause of the Deed of Settlement, by providing for the holding the half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders at any time during the months of March and September, instead of limiting such meetings to the first week in those months. By order of the Board,
Offices, No. 2, New Broad-street, London, March 9, 1853. G. EATON, Sec.
N.B.—The transfer books will be closed for the dividend from April 4 to April 11.

DINAS GREAT COPPER MINE.—At the MEETING held this day, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, London, in pursuance of advertisement, WILLIAM GARNER, Esq., in the chair.
The requisition convening the meeting, and the directors report having been submitted, it was 71
Moved by W. Carpenter, Esq., seconded by J. Day, Esq., and carried unanimously:—
That the report be received and adopted.
Moved by W. Daynes, Esq., seconded by J. Day, Esq., and carried unanimously:—
That 14 days be allowed the present proprietors to take into their consideration the mode of disposing of the remaining shares, whether they should be offered *pro rata* to the present proprietors, or to the public.
Moved by W. Daynes, Esq., seconded by J. Day, Esq., and carried unanimously:—
That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby offered to the directors, for their open and straight forward conduct, and their general excellent management.
Moved by E. Winter, Esq., seconded by B. Jones, Esq., and carried unanimously:—
That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to the chairman, William Garner, Esq., for his courtesy and impartiality in the chair.
76, King William-street, March 9. WILLIAM LELEAN, Sec.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—TO BUILDERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.—TO BE LET, BY TENDER, at the CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINES, at the foot of Snowden, near Pen Pass and Llanberris, an EMBANKMENT ACROSS the LLANDEN LAKE, a distance of about 100 yards; also the BUILDING of COTTAGES, to contain 300 miners, and a FLAT-BOTTOMED BOAT, to carry 12 tons.—Sections of the embankment, and plans of the cottages, can be seen by applying either to Mr. Palmer, the purser, Glym Puddin, Llanberris; to Capt. Colliver, at the mine; or at the Company's offices, 9, Skinner's-place, Sise-lane, London, on or before Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1853, on which day, at Twelve o'clock, the tenders will be opened at the Victoria Hotel, Llanberris.—Cwmdyle Mines, Feb. 25, 1853. 72

MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINES, COUNTY OF CORK, IRELAND.—The Directors will receive TENDERS for supplying a 36-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE; also MACHINERY for CRUSHING and DRESSING purposes.—Specifications and other particulars can be had on application to the secretary, at the Company's offices. Tenders to be sent in on or before the 17th March. The Committee do not bind themselves to the lowest tender.
JAMES CHAS. CHATTERTON, Chairman. 73
63, Cornhill, Feb. 24, 1853. W. S. LONG, Secretary.

WHEAL WREY MINE, IN ST. IVE, CORNWALL.
NOTICE.
DEALERS in MINE SHARES, and the public generally, are hereby CAUTIONED in respect of PURCHASING SHARES in the above MINE of Mr. PETER ROSKILLY, the purser, and PETER QUICK ROSKILLY, managing agent of the said mine, or of any person selling, or offering for sale, any shares on their behalf, or under either of the said parties; the said Peter Roskilly and Peter Quick Roskilly having unduly appropriated, and otherwise illegally dealt with and disposed of a great portion of the mine, the property of the undersigned, who have authorised their solicitors, Mr. John Sargent, of Liskeard, and Mr. Robert Bishop, of Fowey, forthwith to take proceedings in the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall to obtain redress.—Liskeard, March 8, 1853. CHRIST. RICHARDS.
Witness, ROBT. L. POMEROY. PETER HARVEY. 74

BOTTLE HILL MINE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers in this Mine will be HELD at the office, 14, St. Swithin's-lane, on Friday, the 18th inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, to receive a Report and statement of accounts, and to determine as to the best mode of raising an additional capital of £2625, which, from circumstances which will be then explained, has become necessary, for the purpose of rendering available the resources of the Mine, which present abundant prospects of speedy remuneration.
By order of the Board, G. REVE. 75

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE OF CALL.—At the Third Quarterly General Meeting of the registered proprietors, held on Wednesday, the 2d March, 1853, a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS per share was made, the call of ONE SHILLING per share, made on the 1st December, 1852, being ANNULLED; and such shareholders as have paid the same will receive credit for the amount on the new call. The holders of certificates are, therefore, requested to pay to the purser, at the Company's offices, 5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, the amount of such call, or balance on former call, on or before the 5th day of April next ensuing, and to bring their scrip certificates to be exchanged for the purser's certificate of shares.
By order, R. J. BISDEE, Secretary and Purser. 76
5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, March 11, 1853.

AUSTRALIAN AURIFEROUS ORE REDUCTION GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that this Company is DISSOLVED, and that on and after the 13th day of April next, a FIRST RETURN of the REMAINING ASSETS of the Company will be MADE and PAID (*pro rata*) amongst the shareholders, on application at the offices of the Company. The shareholders are requested, in the meantime, to send in their certificates of shares to be registered, between the hours of Eleven and Three.
ROBT. BAWELL, Secretary and Purser. 77
2, Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, March 10, 1853.

NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION of GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.—I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gossan, quarts, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards.
My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.
BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London. 78

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM. 79

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:— 80

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.	WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET.	

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. OFFICE,—7, SISE LANE, LONDON. 81

MESSRS. DISTIN AND CHAFE, ENGINEERS, DEVONPORT, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING, DRAWING, STAMPING, and other CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, CHILIAN MILLS, STAMPING, CRUSHING, and every other description of MACHINERY. Gold companies supplied with machinery and mining tools to any extent; and competent engineers engaged to erect and work machinery in Australia and California. 82

TO MINE AGENTS, LAND SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, &c.—S. DUNN (from Wm. Wilton's, St. Day, Cornwall), having recently COMMENCED BUSINESS at TAVISTOCK, begs to call the attention of mine agents, land surveyors, engineers, and the public generally, to the great variety of INSTRUMENTS he has always in stock, including MINERS' DIALS and QUADRANTS of the best construction, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS in Rosewood, Mahogany, and Fish-skin Cases; PARALLEL RULERS, PROTRACTORS, SECTORS, DIVIDERS, DRAWING PENS, PILLAR and PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, BRASS and IRON MEASURING CHAINS, TAPE MEASURES, &c. TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BAROMETERS, and THERMOMETERS of all descriptions; ACETOMETERS, SACHAROMETERS, and all other articles in the trade made or procured at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms. Old instruments repaired, re-polished, lacquered, silvered, and made equal to new, if required. 83

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.—JOHN GRAHAM, of HARRINGTON, near WORKINGTON, CUMBERLAND, is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS to SUPPLY IRONSTONE and FIRE-CLAY.—For full particulars apply as above. 84

WM. PHILLIPS AND CO, PATENT GALVANIZED IRON-WORKS, SHADWELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, CONTRACTORS for the ERECTION of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, TELEGRAPH, and other WIRES, SHEETS, TUBING, &c.; also, for GALVANIZING WROUGHT and CAST-IRON WORK of every description. Estimates and drawings furnished on application at the works. 85

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX AND CO., 10, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, and 53, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, MINING AGENTS, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have given up their City offices, No. 114, Bishopsgate-street, and may be consulted for the SALE and PURCHASE of MINING SHARES at the above address.—Offices of the Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Great Wheal Tonkin (Callington), Wheal Henry (Paul, Cornwall), Fursdon Manor Mine (South Tawton, Devon), at 10, Buckingham-st., Adelphi.
Agents,—Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux, Telegraph-yard, Park-row, Leeds. 86

MINING RECORD OFFICES, TELEGRAPH YARD, PARK ROW, LEEDS.—Messrs. HENWOOD AND MOLYNEUX, MINE BROKERS and AGENTS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES and ADVICE in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of MINING PROPERTY. Mr. Henwood has just returned from an official visit to Cornwall and Devon, and has made such arrangements as will enable Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux to furnish the most correct information on every mine of note in those counties, as well as all Foreign and Colonial, Irish and Welsh mines. Mines inspected, surveyed, mapped, and reported on, if required, by the above firm. Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux are Agents for the Wheal Fortune, Wheal Tonkin, Wheal Prockter, the Fursdon Manor, and Wheal Henry Mines.
London Agency, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Strand. 87

MINING OFFICES.—Messrs. CARTHEW AND CO., from Cornwall, having had a very long experience in the mines there, beg to OFFER THEIR SERVICES to any parties willing to TRANSACT BUSINESS in such matters. Dealers in Perran Wheal Jane, Penzance Consols, East Wheal Margaret, Levant, Balleswidden, Reeth Consols, East Wheal Tolgus, Wheal Treasury, Wh. Squire, Boscean, Wheal Owles, Hawke's Point, Botallack, Wheal Bal, Bosorn, Wh. Augusta, Wheal Carne, Spearne Consols, Boswidden, Rocks and Treverbyn, Halamanning, Polkerris, Wheal Kitty, East Halamanning, and West Ding Dong. Mines inspected at the shortest notice by practical mining agents.
Mining Offices, No. 52, Threadneedle-street, London. 88

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING PROPERTY; and being in constant communication with agents of practical experience, are in a position to recommend, when called on to do so, such mines as they consider safe investments. Messrs. Powell and Cooke still refer with great pleasure to their special list:—viz., Tavy Consols, Wheal Russell, and Wheal Yeoland, the whole, and each of which have risen nearly 100 per cent. within the last two months, both in price and real prospects. In addition to the above, Messrs. Powell and Cooke would recommend purchases in Wheal Wrey and Boringdon Consols, as their prospects and present prices offer a fair opportunity for speculation. 89

MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSLEY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN, and begs especially to recommend for purchase—Caradon Consols, Wheal Russell, South Wheal Russell, Beacon Tin and Clay, Kilbricken, Wheal Golden, Crebors, Worthings, and Port Phillip. Every information given, and lists of prices furnished on application. 90

MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER, No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. 91

MR. J. N. EDWARDS, MINING AGENT, 3, NAGS HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET. 92

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON. 93

MR. MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN, MINE BROKER AND GENERAL ASSAYER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL. 94

MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL. 95

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, PLYMOUTH. 96

GOLD, MINING, RAILWAY SHARES, &c.—Messrs. KENWORTHY AND CO. TRANSACT BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of STOCKS at the CLOSEST PRICES of the day; and ADVISE (CONFIDENTIALLY) with parties as to the best means of employing spare capital, either for speculation or permanent investment, whereby CERTAIN RETURNS are assured. Country interrogations promptly replied to.—Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Co., 37, Old Broad-street, City. 97

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the very favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in safe DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; also in others approaching that state, and upon which a great rise is anticipated, particulars of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:— 98

	DIVIDEND MINES.	
Alfred Consols	Merllyn	West Caradon
Bedford United	East Wheal Rose	West Providence
Carn Brea	South Caradon	Wheal Reeth
Condurrow	Spearne Consols	Wheal Trelawny
Devon Great Consols	Treviskey and Barrier	Wheal Lovel
Gonamena	Trumpet Consols	Wheal Basset
	PROGRESSIVE MINES.	
Anna Maria	Devon United	South Carn Brea
Butterdon	East Wheal Russell	Tavy Consols
Clive	Great Wheal Alfred	Wheal Arthur
Chyprase Consols	Hingston Down Consols	Wheal Mary Ann
Craddock Moor	N. Britain Burra Burra	Wheal Crebor
Carbona	North Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Trefusis
	GOLD MINES.	
Agua Fria	Colonial Gold	Quarts Rock [ment
Anglo-Californian	Golden Mountain	Scottish Austral. Invest-
Australian Freehold	Lake Bathurst	Monarch
Ave Maria	Nouveau Monde	West Mariposa
British Australian	N. British Australasian	St. John del Rey
Carsons Creek	Port Philip	United Mexican

T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, situate at Bathurst and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the precious metal, and well adapted for the operations of a Company, or for agricultural or other purposes.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector, and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.
The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick. 99

WEST CRINNIS COPPER MINE,
IN THE PARISH OF ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
Capital in 2560 parts or shares; deposit, 10s. per share.

COMMITTEE.
CHARLES HINKS, Esq., Drayton-grove, Brompton—CHAIRMAN
JOHN BARKER, Esq., M.D., Richmond, Surrey
HENRY PARRISH, Esq., Moseley-road, Birmingham.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., St. Enoder, Cornwall

AUDITORS—Rev. Roland Hill, Southampton; Mr. Benjamin Giles, Birmingham.
RESIDENT AGENT—W. C. Morgan, Esq.
INSPECTING MINE AGENT—Captain John Webb, St. Austell.
BANKERS—Messrs. J. L. Mullliet and Son, Cherry-street, Birmingham.
PURSER—Mr. Thos. Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham.

OFFICES,- No. 33, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON;
and ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

This mine is situated in the productive mineral district of St. Austell, Cornwall, within a short distance of the Great Crinnis, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Charlestown United Par Consols, and Boscundle Mines, all of which either have been or are now very profitable. The sett extends over upwards of 48 acres, and contains four east and west and three caunter lodes. One of the former was explored to a small extent about 20 years since in the eastern part of the sett, where one of the caunters intersected it, and was found very productive. During the last few months there has been discovered in the South Crinnis, or Appletree Mine, which immediately adjoins West Crinnis on the south, a rich caunter lode 3 feet wide, which runs directly through the West Crinnis sett, intersecting the other lodes. Such intersections form a most satisfactory feature, as in this neighbourhood they have seldom failed in producing large deposits of mineral wherever they have occurred. This mine has an adit level brought into it about 20 fms. deep, and numerous lodes intersecting each other in a highly mineralised stratum of ground, cheap and easy for mining. It is held under a lease for 21 years from Colonel Carlyon, at the moderate dues of 1-20th.

It is proposed to sink a shaft about 20 fathoms below the adit level, and to open the ground extensively on the various lodes. These will, there is every reason to believe, yield an abundance of copper, and by the expenditure of a moderate capital render it a profitable and lasting mining property. An efficient and powerful 50-in. cylinder engine, upon the most approved principle, is in the possession of the company, together with the necessary pumpwork, whims, capstans, shears, and all other essential materials, and are ready for immediate erection and fixing on the unexplored part of the sett.

The capital requisite to put the works in full operation (including the purchase of the above machinery, &c.) is estimated at about £5120, which it is proposed to raise by the issue of 2560 shares, to be paid for by a deposit, on application, of 10s. per share, and the balance by three equal quarterly instalments.

The major part of the capital being already subscribed for (only about 700 shares now remaining for disposal), operations will be at once commenced. This adventure, therefore, possesses a great and unique advantage, in addition to those already mentioned, inasmuch that the delay usually occurring in obtaining machinery and the necessary appliances for setting a mine in full work will in this instance be entirely obviated.

The management will be in the hands of men of experience, and the subjoined report will, it is hoped, fully justify the proposed outlay of capital.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN CHARLES THOMAS.

Delcoath Mine, Camborne, Feb. 16, 1853.—I have to-day inspected West Crinnis mining sett. It is situated about two miles and a half east from St. Austell, in one of the richest mining districts in the county of Cornwall. The Great Crinnis, Wheal Regent, Pembroke and East Crinnis Mines, lying near to it, have produced large quantities of copper ore, clearing great profits to the adventurers. Par Consols, now a rich and profitable mine, lies about three quarters of a mile to the north-east of this sett. The locality is unobjectionable for mining purposes. Several lodes pass through the sett, some of which have been partially worked here; the deepest, to 40 fms. below the adit, which is 20 fms. deep, and that for a short distance only. The sett is, therefore, to a great extent unexplored. The recent discovery of a productive caunter lode in South Crinnis, which is found to pass through the south-western part of this mine, and underlying north-east, giving the West Crinnis a greater length in depth, adds much to the value of this sett. The 20 fm. level, on the caunter, in South Crinnis is driven, I am informed, to within 40 or 50 fms. of this mine. The cost of working the mine will not be very great, as the ground can be worked cheaply and expeditiously. The cost of drawing water will also be comparatively easy. *I consider West Crinnis to be a valuable mining sett, and well worthy of attention and vigorous prosecution, and that the chances of success are great.* I approve of the place chosen by Captain Webb to erect a steam-engine, as the caunter above referred to, as well as the Regent and other lodes, can be easily reached and worked from the engine-shaft.

CHARLES THOMAS.

Applications for shares to be addressed, in the usual form, either to the purser, Mr. Thomas Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham, or 33, Essex-street, Strand, London; W. C. Morgan, Esq., St. Enoder, near Truro, Cornwall; Mr. C. H. Birbeck, sharebroker, 45, High-street, Worcester; or any other respectable sharebroker.

WHEAL COCKE COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, ST. ENODER, CORNWALL.
In 6400 shares.—Deposit 10s. per share.
TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM. 101
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Addis.
OFFICE,—3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

This valuable and extensive Mine is situate in the parish of St. Enoder, Cornwall, on the main road to Truro, and in the vicinity of East Wheal Rose, a well known silver-lead mine, and is held under a lease for 21 years, at 1-16th dues; it contains several lodes, which are large, highly mineralised, and are in most congenial strata, and is not far from Crow Hill Silver-lead Mine, recently put to work, in which there is a valuable lode already discovered.

The mine was worked under local management, from 1821 to 1824, with an engine of only 24-inch cylinder, and with very successful results, as illustrated by the subjoined statement; but after that period, the general monetary depression that ensued destroyed for the time public confidence in all, even the most promising commercial adventures, and this mine was then brought to a stand-still, from want of the additional capital required for the purchase of machinery adequate to extend the successful working of it.

A large amount has been expended in driving adit and other levels, and sinking engine and other shafts to the depth of 40 fms. from the surface; during those workings, considerable quantities of copper and lead ore were raised, of a quality to command a high value in the market; the price realised for the copper ore at that time ranging between £5 5s. and £8 12s. 6d. per ton, when the standard was only £112; while the standard at present is above £165 per ton for fine copper.

The following is an account of the ores sold in the year 1823:—

				Price per ton.			Amount.		
January 2	54 t.	0 c.	0 q.	£7	8	6	£400	19	0
March 6	48	12	0	8	12	6	419	3	6
April 19	31	18	0	6	10	0	207	7	0
May 1	33	6	0	6	5	6	208	19	1
June 5	48	16	2	6	0	6	294	3	4
August 7	70	16	2	7	11	6	536	9	11
October 9	72	0	0	6	8	6	462	12	0
Lead	1	17	2	12	2	6	22	14	8
December 11	52	12	0	5	5	0*	276	3	0
Total							£2828	11	6

These returns realised a profit of nearly 50 per cent. on the outlay; it is fair, therefore, to calculate that had the undertaking been fully and efficiently developed, a very large per centage would have continued to be realised. It is confidently expected that the returns will be considerably increased when the mine is worked at a greater depth.

The present company will derive the advantage of the shafts and levels already opened, in a considerable saving, both as regards time and outlay; and so strong was the expectation of the former owners that their operations would be renewed, that they left undisturbed all the pumps, rods, stays, ladders, miners' tools, cisterns, &c., underground—and they are now there, and the property of the present company.

The ore already discovered, both of copper and lead, may be broken so soon as the water is drained off, which can be accomplished within a very limited period after the erection of a steam-engine.

The lessees, having full confidence in the value of the undertaking, are content to accept 1400 shares, free of calls, to the extent of 30s. per share, and a sum of £600 to be paid in cash out of the first deposits, in consideration of the lease and the work already done, the lessees engaging to retain the whole of these shares until the deposit on the remaining 5000 shares shall have been paid.

Application for the remaining unappropriated shares may be made to Mr. William Lee, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street; Mr. John Davies, Exchange-alley, North Liverpool; Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., Hull; or Mr. John Milner, Bradford, Yorkshire; where prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained.

It is believed that none of the agents who belong to this mine, or inspected it in the last working, are now living, and but few of the miners; but the following reports from those of the best informed, honest, and intelligent miners, will show the true character and prospects of the mine generally.

REPORTS.

St. Austell, January 11, 1853.—SIR: Agreeable to your request, I beg to state what I know about Wheal Cocke Mine, in St. Enoder. I worked there about the year 1823 and 1824. I sunk a winze from the 12 to the 22 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft; the lode is 4 ft. wide in that part of the mine. The lode in this winze was very good for copper all through to the 22 fm. level. The ground above this is all worked away on tribute, but there is very little work done below this level, and I believe the ground is all standing whole at this part. There was a very good lode in the 22 fathom level west, home to the slide or cross-course, but the lode has never been seen the other side. I was the last man that worked in the 22 fm. level east, and the lode is there about 2½ ft. wide, as fine a lode as a man could put a pick in, with ground about 60s. per fathom. I call it a first rate speculation. WILLIAM TRUSCOTT.

To Capt. James Rickard, St. Austell.

St. Stephens, January 13, 1853.—SIR: I worked in Wheal Cocke Mine, St. Enoder, about three years. I took an old pitch first in the back of the 12 fm. level, and we got for our part £16 per man in five weeks; afterwards I took a pitch in the 22 fm. level, where we had a solid course of copper ore, working big 2½ feet at 2s. in the pound, we worked the backs nearly up to the 12 fm. level, and I do not think there is much ground left above the 22 fathom level. After this I left the mine, but I have heard other miners state that the lode of ore held good at the bottom level home to the slide, which was never cut through. JAMES TRELORE.

To Capt. James Rickard, St. Austell.

Nanpean Mills, January 14, 1853.—At the 12 fm. level (Wheal Cocke) a good lode of copper ore, large quantity returned. The level was driven west about 10 fathoms, and cut a slide and drove east 70 or 80 fathoms.

At the 22 fathom level the lode, just as the above level, returned large quantities of copper ore. Driven west about 10 fms., and cut the slide; drove east about 100 fms., cut a cross-course, and never drove through it, fearing it would drown—their engine being small.

At the 52 fm. level driven west of the slide, a very strong mundic lode, driven east about 70 or 80 fms. At the 42 fm. level driven west to the slide, east driven about 50 fms., the lode seemed to be improved very much, copper being found in the mundic; the lode about 2½ feet in size, and the agents of the mine considered it to be looking kindly, the materials being left in the mine intended for a future working.

JEREMIAH NICHOLLS.

* This lot consisted principally of the refuse of the lode, which will account for the decrease in price.

THE CEYLON LAND AND MINING COMPANY.
On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."—No Deed to be signed.
Capital £200,000, in £1 shares.
No further liability.—10s. per share to be paid on allotment.

DIRECTORS.
Sir A. W. HILLARY, Bart., Reform Club.
Major-General Sir J. M. DOYLE, K.C.B., Chelsea.
Capt. CLIFFORD HENRY, Director of the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway Company, Avenue Lodge, Ham, Surrey.
Capt. DOUGLAS, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens.
WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., Bow; and 3, Crown-court, City. 102
C. S. CAHILL, Esq., Richmond, Surrey.
J. WITHAM, Esq., Westmoreland-place, Bayswater.
D. C. CONNER, Esq., Lee-terrace, Dalston.
JOHN NICHOLLES, Esq., Heath Lodge, Blackheath.

AUDITORS—Francis Witham, Esq., Director of the Monarch Assurance Company; Henry Tuck, Esq., Ingatestone Hall, Essex.
BANKERS—Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street.
STANDING COUNSEL—H. Tindal Atkinson, Esq., 1, Pump-court, Temple.
MINERALOGISTS—Messrs. White and Du Maurier, 5, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury.
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR—George Buckler, Esq., Parliament-street.
SOLICITOR—William Richard Preston, Esq., 23, New Broad-street, London.
BROKER—Samuel Woods, jun., Esq., Stock Exchange; & 3, Newman's-court, Cornhill.
SECRETARY—W. Hamilton Galbraith, Esq.

This company is formed for the purchase of land and development of the mineral resources of the Island of Ceylon. The fact that Ceylon abounds with mineral wealth has been now fully ascertained beyond any doubt.

The Island of Ceylon (with a population of about one million and a half) is known to possess a most favourable climate, and has long been famed for its valuable productions. It can be reached within 30 days from this country. The facility thus afforded for the extension of its trade, the increased demand and enhancement of value which will be secured for its varied products, will, without entering upon any detail, at once suggest itself to the most ordinary observer. Its commerce with England may be stated as in a state of transition, as there can be no question that the present year will exhibit a large increase. The affairs of the company will be managed by parties who have had considerable experience and are well acquainted with the country and its people.

Lands known to the directors of this company to contain the best minerals, are obtainable by them at a very moderate rate in fee simple, and arrangements have been made for an efficient staff to proceed forthwith to Ceylon to take the necessary steps for the immediate working of the company.

The minerals consist of gold, silver, copper, iron, and plumbago, to a large extent, within a few ft. of the surface. The facilities for working the mines and the convenience of transit, coupled with the fact that labour can be had at a rate cheaper than in any other country, form in themselves elements so highly favourable to the prospects of the company, as to ensure certain and permanent success.

The directors desire to draw attention to the following, taken from copies of extracts of correspondence between her Majesty's Government and parties in Ceylon, vide *Blue Book*, page 15, printed by order of the House of Commons, 21st July, 1847:—

"Persons best informed entertain little doubt that the vast mineral resources of the country hitherto undeveloped, but which are known extensively to abound, will eventually present no inconsiderable feature in the export trade of the country."

Extract taken from reports of Sir J. E. Tennent, late Colonial Secretary of Ceylon:—

"Ceylon is rich in minerals. Metallic products comparatively unnoticed in the interior."

Extract from report by Dr. Ure.

Upon the analytical examination of certain samples of sulphuret of copper and of copper pyrites from Ceylon, placed in my hands by Mr. Galbraith as imported for the Ceylon Land and Mining Company, I find that these specimens are exceedingly rich and vary in composition; some of them, like that marked No. 22 from Ceylon, contain nearly two parts of copper for one of sulphur.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Analytical Chemist.
25, Keppel-street, March, 1, 1853.

Extract from the report of Messrs. White and Du Maurier.

We beg to state that the specimen submitted to us by Mr. Galbraith, as imported by the Ceylon Land and Mining Company, is of the sulphuret, and yields 72 per cent. The minor copper ores contain 26 to 38 per cent. WHITE and DU MAURIER.
5, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, Feb. 26, 1853.

The directors do not deem it necessary in this advertisement to offer other equally important extracts from reports and other documents in their possession, but they may be inspected on application at the offices of the company.

The originals of the above, as also maps of the Island, with specimens of the ores, can be seen, and prospectuses had, at the Temporary offices of the Company, No. 23, New Broad-street.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Ceylon Land and Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Be pleased to allot me shares in this company, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number, and to pay the deposit thereon.

Reference, Name .....
Occupation .....
Address .....
Date .....

Your obedient servant,
Name .....
Occupation .....
Address .....

NORTH CARADON MINE (SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER)
PARISH OF LINKINGHORNE, COUNTY CORNWALL.
In 12,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each, without further liability.
Now in work on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
JAMES BURT, Esq., York-street, Westminster; and Briar House, Stoke Newington.
FRANCIS BILL, Esq., 44, Parliament-street. 103
CAMPBELL J. DOWNER, Esq., 6, Upper Hyde-park-street.
HENRY PLUMPTREE GIPPS, Esq., 9, Montagu-place, Bryanstone-square.
DANIEL MACFARLAN, Esq., 154, Fenchurch-st.; and Eton House, Haverstock-hill.
FREDERICK RICHARDSON, Esq., Parliament-street; and Plaistow, Essex.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—George Ledwell Taylor, Esq., C.E.
SOLICITOR—Thomas Purrier, Esq., 35, New Broad-street.
SECRETARY AND PURSER—Alexander Carruthers Johnston, Esq.
BANKERS—The Commercial Bank, Lothbury.
OFFICES,—No. 27, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

North Caradon Mine is situated in the parish of Linkinghorne, and manor of Rillaton. This mining sett, from its geological position alone, is one of very great value, both for silver-lead and for copper; it is bounded, generally, on the north and east by the Callington district, on the south and south-west by the well-known Caradons, and the celebrated Trelawny district. The Trelawny lode of silver-lead runs through this sett, and the Phœnix, Marke Valley, and Caradon copper lodes likewise traverse the property. The stratum generally is darkblue soft "plum" killas, which is so congenial for the production of rich mineral, and can be worked with much facility and economy. It is almost superfluous to allude to the well-known extraordinary richness of the Trelawny Mine; but when the fact is mentioned, that the lead ore from this mine sells, on the average, at upwards of £25 per ton, any person, whether or not conversant with mining, must admit the value of the locality through which such lodes run; there are usually from 50 to 60 ozs. of silver in a ton of this ore. The Phœnix and Caradon shares sell amongst the highest prices of the day, and realise upwards of 2000 per cent. on the cost price; whilst those of Marke Valley, owing to its extraordinary returns of ore, are advancing in value, and in demand for investment. Ten mines in Cornwall and Devon present, collectively, an invested capital of only £31,079, on which no less than £1,482,980 have been paid in dividends, which is equal to 4772½ per cent. on the aggregate amount paid up, and the marketable value of the property is £1,323,420, which is still 42½ times, or 4250 per cent., greater than the original outlay.

A most important feature connected with the North Caradon Mine is the fact that the River Lyner runs through the sett, which will give sufficient power to sink 100 fathoms without the aid of steam; and there are many reasons to believe, from geological surveys made on the top of the hill, that this sett forms the apex of this rich mineral district. The lease is for 21 years, under the Duchy of Cornwall, at a royalty of one of 1-15th, with the usual nominal dead or sleeping rent.

The "Cost-book Principle" exempts the undertaking from the provisions of the Act for the Registration of Joint-Stock Companies (7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110), the 63d section of which enacts:—"Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any partnership formed for the working of mines, minerals, and quarries, of what nature soever, on the principle commonly called the 'Cost-book Principle.'"

In addition, certificates, payable to bearer, will be issued for five parts, or shares, but which, to entitle the holder to the benefits of the undertaking, must be registered in the Cost-book.—Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the offices, No. 27, New Broad-street, or at the brokers, where applications for shares may also be made in the usual form.

FOX TOR TIN MINING COMPANY,
PARISH OF ALTARNUN, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."
Capital £24,000, in 24,000 shares at £1 per share, to be paid up on allotment, and issued in Scrip Certificates to holder, of five shares each.
No further liability to be incurred.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. 104
PITT BAKER, Esq., Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
T. BROOKS, Esq., Haverstock-park.
A. A. DORIA, Esq., Lincoln's-Inn.
HENRY J. R. ELWORTHY, Esq., Kentish-town.
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., Regent-street.
GEORGE TRICKETT, Esq., Bishopsgate-street.
J. W. WOOD, Esq., Great College-street, Westminster.
(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, Sharpe, and Co.
BROKER—F. A. Helps, Esq., 21, Finch-lane.
SOLICITOR—James Wyatt, Esq., 10, Gray's-Inn.
PURSER AT THE MINE—Mr. John Peter, Callington.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working the valuable tin lodes contained in a sett of large area, held by sub-lease for a term of 10½ years (subject to renewal), in the well-known mining district of Five Lanes, situate in the parish of Altarnun, county of Cornwall, at 1-15th dues. Four shafts have been sunk 10 fms. each, and one 16 fms.; different adits, together about 300 fms., have been driven in the 10 fm. level, and these provings have produced about £2300 worth of tin ore.

Applications for shares may be made to the broker of the company, to the Committee of Management, or to the secretary, where prospectuses and printed forms may be obtained. J. HUNTER, Secretary.
Offices, 30, Bucklersbury.

ABSTRACT OF CAPTAINS' REPORTS.

No. 1.—I was an agent at Fox Tor for about three years; and in that time we raised a great quantity of tin of a superior quality, and many hundreds of pounds worth more we should have raised in the same time if we had had sufficient water to work the whcel; there is no doubt, if worked with good machinery, it will leave a paying mine to the adventurers. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Altarnun Consols.
January 1, 1853.

No. 2.—I can strongly recommend any person to lay out their capital on this mine, fully believing in the end they will be well rewarded. WM. LEAN, Holmbush.

No. 3.—In the western part of the mine I have seen excellent tribute courses of tin, and have no doubt but that it will make a good mine, if proper machinery were erected to work efficiently. If the mine should be drained out again, I should readily take a pitch at 6s. in the pound.—Jan. 3, 1853. HENRY HOOPER, Fox Tor.

No. 4.—Six miners have offered to take the tribute at 6s. to 6s. 8d. in the pound, as soon as the water is pumped out.

WHEAL ECKLEY SILVER-LEAD MINE,
ST. TEATH, CORNWALL.
In 5000 shares, at £1 each.—To be paid for on allotment.
To be conducted on the "Cost-book System," at 1-16th dues, for a term of 21 years.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
WILLIAM WYATT, Esq., Blandford
WILLIAM PROCKTER, Esq., J. P., Launceston 105
JOHN CLENCH, Esq., Exeter.
BANKERS—Robins, Foster, and Bolitho, Launceston.
BROKERS—Mr. T. P. Thomas, 75, Old Broad-street; Henwood and Molyneux, Leeds.
MANAGING AGENT—Mr. W. H. Grey, engineer.
PURSER AND SECRETARY—Mr. J. E. Prockter, Launceston.

This very promising mine, held under a lease from the Hon. Lady Granville, was worked a few years since with abundant prospects of success, but, like many other good things in Cornwall, was abandoned simply from the fact that the proprietary was too poor to raise sufficient capital for the purchase of a steam-engine. This important desideratum will, however, now be supplied; and before Midsummer Day Wheal Eckley will be in full and profitable operation. At the time referred to, about £2000 had been expended on this concern, and shares had been selling out rapidly at a premium; but notwithstanding this apparent sunshine of prosperity, the mine was suddenly stopped, and lay dormant until the present enterprising company took up the sett. In bringing this promising adventure once more before the notice of the public, it will be important to state that the lodes of the celebrated Old Treburget, out of which profits amounting to £150,000 have been realised, run direct through the property; and such being its favoured locality, its lodes already developed and rich in their character, and ready at once to be operated upon, stamps this undertaking with a sterling impress of a safe and profitable mining adventure; and Wheal Eckley will at once take the proud position of being one of the best lead mines in this important mineral district.

The payment of £1 per share will include the erection of a steam-engine, counthouse, smiths and carpenters' shops, together with all suitable buildings, materials, labour cost, salaries, and every incidental expense of the mine, until the engine is put to work, which it is anticipated will be at Mid-summer next, by which time it is fairly presumed the various lodes will be sufficiently developed, so as to place the concern at once on the dividend-paying list.

THE WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, U.S.
—The following REPORT has been received by the Committee of Management of the above Company, from Prof. ANSTED, and arrangements are nearly concluded for the services of an eminent engineer, together with a competent staff, to proceed to the mines to carry out the object of the undertaking:— 106

COPY OF REPORT.

To the Committee of Management of the Waller Gold Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—According to your instructions, I have inspected your mineral property, situate in Goochland County, Virginia, and have the honour to report as follows concerning the condition and prospects of the Waller Mine. The account given in Mr. Macdaniel's report, dated October 24, 1852, and published in your prospectus, is substantially correct; and I shall here notice certain points not there referred to, and others on which my views differ from those which are there intimated.

Most of the land on the estate in question is well, if not heavily, timbered, containing abundant supplies for mining purposes. The vicinity of the James River Canal, at Columbia, and the certainty that coal may always be had on moderate terms, by making previous arrangements at the collieries near Richmond, offer sufficient guarantee for the economical working of steam machinery at all times; while the water supply, as far as I could learn, is permanent and sufficient, not only for general use, but also for washing gold ores.

The whole Waller estate is traversed by the broad auriferous belt of Virginia, which has been traced northwards as far as Canada, and southwards into Georgia. This belt, as seen at the suface, contains numerous alternations of shale, various schists, and much quartz rock, more or less compact and crystalline. Some of the quartzite is hyaline and micaceous, and almost all the rocks are coloured with oxide of iron. Distinct indications of gold, occasionally rather coarse, have been found disseminated through the shales and quartz in almost every part of the property in which the experiment of panning has been tried; but the result has been most satisfactory near those veins described in your prospectus, and most of these have been proved at the surface and to depths varying from 5 ft. to 30 ft. The result is very variable, and can hardly be regarded as sufficient to indicate the condition of the auriferous rocks at any depth. The works hitherto carried on, although I have reason to believe they were highly productive, did not partake of the character of mining operations, and have evidently been conducted without any definite plan, and without any regard to economy.

Of the veins referred to in your prospectus, I recognise two well marked groups, amply justifying the expenditure of capital in opening at some depth and working in a regular manner. One of these includes the Waller and Goochland veins, besides a third, which is not named, but is distinctly traceable on the surface. The other includes the two Tellurian veins, and may also take in the sandstone vein. Judging from the other mines in this district, and from general indications, I have little doubt that at a very moderate depth (say 8 fm. to 10 fms.) the quartz threads and bands forming these veins will be found to change into definite bands of variable breadth, containing within them very rich auriferous schists. I have also no doubt that besides these rich portions, the whole of the quartz and schist adjacent would pay a very good profit if worked on a large scale, with efficient machinery and under proper superintendence. It is right to add that but little time would be required for these operations, as the ground, as far as it has been proved, is extremely easy for sinking.

There are several log and frame houses and sheds on the property, and one steam-engine of about 5-horse power, in good condition, with a 4-inch pump connected. At a very small expense, either of time or money, such other buildings could be readily constructed as would be required for extensive operations, and all the existing buildings and plant would be found available. The required machinery could be obtained with advantage from Philadelphia on moderate terms.

In addition to the results that may fairly be expected from ordinary mining operations, there is reason to anticipate considerable and immediate returns from the soft and rotten schists and threads of quartz near the surface of all the veins; since all these are found on trial to contain gold.

The cost of labour in Virginia I have ascertained, from numerous careful enquiries, to average about 2s. sterling for coloured, and 3s. 6d. for white labour per working day. This includes all incidental expenses (such as food, medical attendance, &c.), that are needed. A sufficient amount of labour at such prices might be depended on with certainty.

I have sent to your office some specimens of the veins which I obtained myself on the ground. Signed, D. T. ANSTED.
17, Manchester-street, London, Feb. 23, 1853.

N.B. The report of Mr. Macdaniel, C.E., referred to by Prof. Ansted, may be obtained on application at the office of the company. By Order,
Allhallows-chambers, Lombard-street, March 8, 1853. W. GOWING, Sec.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!—The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR
(BAGGS'S PATENT) requires ONLY HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING of TIME in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the refuse quartz, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some TWO HOURS. 107

In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are added by the most powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already determined upon the immediate adoption of these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, the Alliance Californian Gold Mining Company, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

N.B.—An engraving of the machines, with descriptive letter-press, will appear in the *Mining Journal* almost immediately.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES—(BAGGS'S PATENT).
These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. ISHAM BAGGS, at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

A 4-horse Steam Stamp, complete, £130, royalty included, for cash, and other sizes at proportionate rates. 108

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

TO ISHAM BAGGS, ESQ., LONDON.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

I am, yours, &c., ALFRED TRUEMAN.

Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly, July 23, 1852.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.—NOTICE.—One of these powerful
ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK, at the ORE FLOORS and REDUCTION WORKS of Messrs. JOHNSON and MATTHEY, SUFFERANCE WHARF, MILLWALL, POPLAR, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following companies: 109
THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY, THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, THE ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY, THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN MINING COMPANY, THE ST. JOHN DEL REY (Gold, Brazil), THE LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain), THE LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY. And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private individuals, who have carefully timed the results of their crushing powers, and submitted their capabilities to the most severe tests. In proof of the utility of these engines, it may be observed, that the saving in manual labour which they will effect to one company alone (the St. John del Rey) will amount to many thousand pounds sterling per annum.—For cards to view the engine at Millwall, apply, by letter, to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where any further particulars may be obtained on application.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY
OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.
Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies. 110
All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.

DEPARTURES OUTWARDS. 111

INDIA and CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA VIA SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th of May and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton; and on the 10th of May and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 20th of every month from Southampton.

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CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghae.

N.B.—The rates of passage money and freight on the India and China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

IRON SHIP BUILDING.—The great impetus given to Iron Ship Building since the IMPORTANT DISCOVERY of a SUCCESSFUL ANTIDOTE AGAINST FOULING in LONG SEA VOYAGES, has induced the inventors, Messrs. PEACOCK AND BUCHAN, of SOUTHAMPTON, to lay before the public a FEW ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS as to its unrivalled success during the last twelve months, feeling it unnecessary to publish ALL the satisfactory letters and documents received from time to time from highly respectable parties, in the form of an advertisement, but copies of which can be seen on application at the offices of their agents in all the principal ports of the United Kingdom and the Continent; and the inventors beg to call the attention of IRON SHIP BUILDERS, the DIRECTORS OF GREAT STEAM COMPANIES, and SHIPOWNERS in general, to the subject, in order that the PREJUDICE so long existing against iron ships may be ENTIRELY REMOVED. 112

The return of the *Queen of the South*, *Harbinger*, and *Lady Jocelyn*, from an Indian voyage, PERFECTLY CLEAN, has solved a great problem in the application of iron for the manufacture of ships intended for long sea voyages.—Vide Bourne's *Treatise on the Screw Propeller*, Appendix, pp. XXXIV., XXXV., and XXXVI.

An iron ship receiving TWO coats of No. 2 COMPOSITION before leaving England, which can be applied within three days, in the manner of ordinary painting, and taking with her a small quantity hermetically sealed in an iron cask, for re-touching between wind and water on arrival out, and occasionally whilst coaling, where it may be rubbed off by lighters, &c., will MAKE THE VOYAGE TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, OR CALIFORNIA, WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF DOCKING IN THE COUNTRY; and this composition not having the THE LEAST PARTICLE OF COPPER in it, no galvanic action, to the prejudice of the iron, can possibly take place.

Messrs. PEACOCK and BUCHAN would also beg to call the attention of shipowners to the value of their No. 1 COMPOSITION, for single bottoms and sheathing, either of COPPER, YELLOW METAL, or ZINC, particularly since the late extraordinary rise in the price of copper.

In applying the No. 1, it is important that the SURFACE SHOULD BE DRY, and that the sheets of copper or yellow metal should be RUBBED DOWN WITH SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE TO REMOVE THE FELICLE OF ATMOSPHERIC OXIDATION, and PREVENT THE WASHING OFF of the composition.

The cost of the composition is about the same as that of red lead, taking the difference of quantities required for coating with one and the other.

The following are amongst other testimonials recently received:—

IRON SHIPS.

"MESSRS. PEACOCK and BUCHAN, Southampton,—Having from time to time, during a period of twelve months, made a series of trials of your composition for preventing oxidation and foulness on the bottoms of iron ships, upon several of the iron ships belonging to this Company, IN COMPETITION WITH ALL OTHER KNOWN compositions brought out for this object, I am enabled to state that yours has proved decidedly the best, and the Company have, therefore, adopted it. We were in the habit of docking our Cape steamers every voyage to clean and re-coat, but since using your composition, these ships can well perform two voyages without fouling. The state of the bottom of the *Queen of the South* on her return from an Indian voyage, after the composition had been on upwards of six months without examination, was most satisfactory, and which is proved by the fact of this vessel having run 310 knots during the last 24 hours of her passage home UNDER SAIL ALONE. Wishing you much success in the general application of your useful invention, I am, &c.,

"JOHN FORD, Superintendent."

"General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, Dec. 28, 1852."

ON COPPER SHEATHING.

"MESSRS. PEACOCK and BUCHAN,—We have made use of your Composition Paint for some time, and find it very serviceable, and well adapted for the purpose required.

"Your's, faithfully, GEO. and J. INMAN, Yacht Builders.

"Lymington, Nov. 4, 1852."

ON ZINC SHEATHING.

"MESSRS. PEACOCK and BUCHAN, Southampton,—I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the value of your Paint for Ships' Bottoms. The *C. T. Sutton*, under my command, was sheathed with Vielle Montagne zinc in June, and immediately painted with one coat of your material, and on my return from Newfoundland last week I find THE SHEATHING PERFECTLY CLEAN, AND FREE FROM BARNACLES AND WEED, except in a few spots where the paint had been rubbed off; this more distinctly, I think, shows its value as a preservative against fouling. If we had had two coats, as was suggested, the success would have been more complete. I saw Messrs. Le Boutellier's schooner, the *Adelina*, Capt. Palliot, in Gaspe, before she sailed for the Straits, and HER APPEARANCE WAS EVEN MORE SATISFACTORY than is that of the *C. T. Sutton*; she was sheathed and painted in May. I beg to add that my confidence in this material is unbounded. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"Jersey, Dec. 17, 1852." "JOHN LE BRUN."

Messrs. PEACOCK and BUCHAN beg further to state, that their compositions are now ADOPTED by the following important Steam Navigation Companies:—

The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
The PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.
The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S.
The AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM COMPANY.
The ABERDEEN AND CLYDE STEAM COMPANY.
The AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The SPANISH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The NORTH OF EUROPE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The NETHERLAND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

And by numerous shipbuilders and owners in the United Kingdom.

In order to ensure a PURE, GENUINE, and UNADULTERATED ARTICLE (evidence having been given to Messrs. Peacock and Buchan of parties mixing other compounds with their composition), the public are requested to apply to the inventors, at their manufactory, Southampton, or to their AUTHORISED AGENT, Mrs. TAYLOR, No. 104, MILDRIES, LONDON.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND MASTER BRICK-MAKERS.

CARR'S PATENT DESIDERATUM BRICK MACHINE.—This MACHINE has been shown in WORK to many practical men, well acquainted with all the conditions necessary to be fulfilled to constitute the long-looked for desideratum in the brick and building trades, and their unanimous verdict is that the object has been attained. The machine is fed with ANY KIND of CLAY, rough from the bank, and at ONE OPERATION perfect facing BRICKS, solid or hollow, are produced, at the rate of from ONE to THREE THOUSAND PER HOUR, and in so dry a state as to stand six or nine high in hack when delivered by the machine. The power required would be from 10 to 15 horse; and the patentee furnishes an engine suited to this particular work. The machine will be too costly for the smaller brick-yards, but to parties requiring moderate, or large quantities, will prove a great advantage.—For price and further particulars, please apply by letter, pre-paid, to the patentee and manufacturer, Charles John Carr, Belper, near Derby, where the first machine may be seen in work any day NEXT WEEK, upon a day's notice being given by post. This first machine is sold, so that, after next week, it is uncertain whether it can be shown in work. 113

ANDREWS' PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN COKE OVENS.—J. ANDREWS begs to call the attention of ironmasters and coke merchants to his PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN COKE OVENS, and his COKE DRAWING APPARATUS, whereby they may be rendered, under all possible circumstances, more durable than those in common use, and may be protected, to a great extent, from the effects of the intense heat to which they are exposed. When in the oven, the apparatus may be applied to the pushing of the coke from the oven, and by this means no iron is required in the oven during the coking process. The peculiar construction of these improvements renders the oven, with any description of coal, capable of converting 15 cwts. of coal into coke in a given time, and with a given area of oven, more than any other coke oven that is now in operation, by which a great saving is effected over an ordinary oven. In many instances full 50 per cent. is saved in the making of the coke alone, a much better yield is the result, and the coke is of better quality. No person ought to be without Andrews' Patent Coke Ovens for the locomotive department. The patent right charged at the rate of 20s. the oven per annum, if paid half-yearly; but to parties paying in advance for the ovens, for the whole unexpired term of the patent, the patentee will allow 150 per cent. on any number of ovens built.—Applications for licenses and other information to be made to the patentee, 17, Fair Oak-terrace, Maindee, Newport, Monmouthshire. 114

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. 115

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THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.—The Provisional Directors beg to inform the public, that their WORKS, both in LONDON and in DEVONSHIRE, are NOW COMPLETE, and in FULL OPERATION. They are, therefore, prepared to crush, smelt, and refine, on commission, any ores containing gold, silver, or lead, or to purchase such ores. The London works are particularly adapted for crushing ores, the charge for which is regulated by the degree of fineness to which it is reduced. Here likewise are smelted and refined coarse metal containing gold or silver, gold or silver sweep, old lead or lead ashes, and other metallic refuse.—Samples to be sent, or communication made, to the resident managers, at Millwall Suffrance Wharf, Poplar; or at the Tamar Smelting Works, Beeralston, near Tavistock, Devon; or to the secretary of the company, at No. 8, Old Jewry, London. 120

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 10s	£20	19 19½	£5 16 0	£0 8 0—Jan., 1853.
1248	Allt-y-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	2		0 7 6	0 3 0—Jan., 1851.
2000	Angleses Coal Company	4	4½		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1024	Ballaswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	10½		11 0 6	0 6 6—Feb., 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2½	12½	10 ½	4 7 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1853.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	4½	5	0 2 6	0 2 6—Nov. 1851.
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100	126	750 0 0	—May, 1849.
100	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	182½	800	816	485 10 0	15 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	6	6 7	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 12s.	3½		1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	82½	78	216 0 0	2 0 0—March, 1853.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	60	60	—	—
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	125	125	28 0 0	3 0 0—Feb., 1853.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15½	3½	3 3½	—	—
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	210		15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
2024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	460	450 60	304 0 0	9 10 0—Jan., 1853.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6		55 0 0	—1850.
180	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	100	105 110	835 14 0	—1847.
2560	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	7¼	8	9½	0 5 0	—Jan. 1852.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	106	110	4 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	130		233 0 0	—1843.
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	65		340 0 0	—
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	235	200	2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
300	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	7½		1 4 0	0 12 0—Aug. 1852.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		—	—
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1¾	5	5½	0 17 5	0 1 8—Dec., 1852.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20		22 0 0	—
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	12½	14	13½ 14	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200		353 6 8	—Jan. 1851.
50000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1½	—		0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	4¾		0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	168		156 10 0	7 10 0—Feb., 1853.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	18	18 20	0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug. 1851.
1000	Hoimbrah (lead, copper), Callington	24	21		25 0 0	—Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—	3¼ ½	224 0 0	— —
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9¾	4¼	4½	0 15 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	10		2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	155		1036 0 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1852.
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	1000		745 0 0	45 0 0—Dec., 1852.
3600	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	5	4¾ 5	1 6 0	0 4 0—Feb., 1853.
100	Milwr (lead), Flint	150	175		10 0 0	10 0 0—Oct., 1851
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	17½	18½ ¼	8 1 0	0 7 0—Dec., 1852.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22¾	315		263 0 0	7 10 0—Dec., 1852.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180		240 10 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	—	11	11 11⅛	1 6 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1¼	20	19 20	22 16 0	0 15 0—March, 1853.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	40		2 10 0	0 15 0—March, 1853.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	750		240 0 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13		4 5 0	1 0 0—Dec., 1852.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20¾	25		19 9 6	0 15 0—Feb. 1853.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	2¼		0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
23200	Borrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury.	1	1¼		0 10 8	— July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	235	220 225	267 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1½	7¾	7¾	0 15 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1853.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	250	250	61 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37½	195	200	211 15 0	6 0 0—Jan., 1853.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	11	10¼ ¾	7 11 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	7	7 7½	0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125		880 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	16	7½		11 10 0	—
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	7¼	4¾ 5 x d	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	11	12	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb. 1853.
512	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	2¾	22	25	15 12 6	1 0 0—Feb., 1853.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2		1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1847.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	140	280 250	4630 15 0	— —1848.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	14		402 10 0	—April, 1851.
129	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	90		295 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	135		25 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	300	400 410	23 15 0	10 0 0—Jan., 1853.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	7¾	8		2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	350	350	206 5 0	8 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	57	56½ 7½	15 10 0	2 10 0—Dec., 1852.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	600	600	370 0 0	20 0 0—Feb., 1853.
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	22½	22 25	5 0 0	—
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	1200	1300	242 10 0	22 10 0—Jan., 1853.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	150		1 8 2	1 8 2—Dec., 1852.
4280	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4½	7¾		0 7 6	0 2 6—Dec., 1852.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	10		5 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	120	112½		2340 10 0	10 0 0—Jan., 1853.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	4¾		1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
256	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	20		2 10 9	1 10 0—Feb., 1853.
450	Wheal Love! (tin), Wendron	33	48		17 10 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1852.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117		196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
312	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¼	45	43 45	28 5 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1852.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300		85 3 0	12 10 0—Feb., 1853.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20¾	54		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	190		227 10 0	4 0 0—Dec., 1852.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8¾	62		29 10 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9¾	36¾ 37		9 5 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	50	49½ x d	19 18 0	1 5 0—Feb., 1853.

FOREIGN MINES.

5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	6	7 7¼	3 10 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1½	1 1⅝	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	4½	4 4½ ⅜ ⅝	34 17 6	— —Dec. 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	175		125 0 0	5 0 0—Sept. 1, 1852.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	43½	46½	56 12 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1851.
16000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	7	6½	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	17½	18	7 10 0	0 5 0—June, 1852.
9000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	15	14 13½	6 3 0	0 3 0—Sept., 1852.
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	12		4 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 1852.
150000	Mariquita and New Granada	1	1		0 1 0	0 1 0—Jan., 1853.
26000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	6¾	6¾	4 10 0	0 3 0—Jan., 1853.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	6¾	6¾	33 4 0	— —Jan., 1853.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	29¾	29¾	19 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1852.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28¼	7¾	6¾	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 1853.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Ashford Consols (sil.-lead, cop.)	1	1¾	
4000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	½	½	
10000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	2	2½
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestowe	20s. 6d.	1¾	1¾ ¼
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	—	10¾	10¾ 11
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 3s. 6d.	1½	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	9¾	14½	12
6000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	2	2	
6000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	1¾	1	
955	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	10	7	
6944	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1	
120	Bollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	18	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	2¾	3½	3 ¼
240	Bosceau (tin), St. Just	20½	25	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	3	
8250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	2	3	
14000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	½	½	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	8s. 6d.	1½	
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardigansh.	3¼	⅝	
—	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	6½	8	
1500	Busparvo (tin, cop.), Gwinear	1	1	
2000	Bwich (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	
7000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	1	3	
1024	Caerphilly & Carfinnon, S. Wales	3	4	
3000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	£1	1s.	1½
4050	Calstock Consols (copper)	4½	1¾	
4000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	2¾	1½	1¾ ¾
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	1	17	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	6	4	
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1¾	1¾	
3000	Carthew (cop., lead), Wadebridge	6¾	4	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	5½	8¼	
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St Colomb	2¾	1¾	
200	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	102	
9000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	18s.	3	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	5¼	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10	10½	
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	10	
1025	Craddock Moor (cop., tin), St Cleer	£7	1s.	—
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhaidr	8¾	7	
256	Crane and Bejawna, Camborne	25½	17½	
512	Creegbrawse (copper), Cornwall	13¾	25	
1000	Crockhaven (copper), Cork	10	20	
2000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	1½	1¾	2¾ 3
10000	Cwm Daran (lead), Cardigansh.	½	1	¾ ⅞
6000	Cwmdvio Rock & Green Lake	3	5	
4000	Ditto Ditto	2	3½	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	2	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr, Lanegryn	¾	1	
2000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Breeon	1½	4	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	4½	4	4½
7300	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	12	4	
2007	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	3½	1	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	7¾	8¼	4
1000	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	¾	2	
6000	Devon Kapanda (cop. & sil.-lead)	3¾	3	
4000	Dolfrwynog (cop.), Merioneth	¾	1	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	4	4	
—	Duke of Cornwall (copper)	5	8	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11¼	12	
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	16s.	¾	
1936	East Balkeswidden, Sancreed	2¾	3	
256	East Bassett (copper), Redruth	18	15	25

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
2500	East Birch Tor (tin), Devon	3	3¼	
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	5½	
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1½	7	7 8
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junc. (cop.)	1½	2	
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	1	2½	
512	East Seton & W. Maude, Redruth	11½	2¼	2
9000	East Tamar (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1½	2	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	37	
2048	East Wheal Bedford	1¾	2	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	2	5	
512	East Wheal Leisure, Perran	16	10	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, cop.)	4¾	19	11 13½
564	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	12½	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	5	
1280	Esgair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	15	15
32	Four Dargue (lead) Cumberland	12	35	50
2000	Gallt-y-Maen, Merioneth	2	2½	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1¾	1¾	1¾ ¾
2048	Geifron (copper) Wales	9	9	
2509	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5½	5	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	91½	25	
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	21	
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1¾	1¾	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	3¾	3	
30000	Great Crinnis (copper)	1	1¼	1¼
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	22¾	42	38 40
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2¾	2¾	
1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	8l. 5s. 11d.	2	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	75	100	
512	Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9¾	3	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	¾	1¾	1¾ ¾
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	6¾	9	
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (copper)	2¾	5¼	
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	¾	
873	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	17	4	4 5
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	4¾	5½	
1628	Lamberroe Wheal Maria (cop.)	16	18	
1024	Lamin (copper), Gwinear	3¼	3½	3 3¼
232	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	4	
256	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	5	5	
12000	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	2½	2¾	2½ ¾
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	64	17½	
13000	Llynmabwes (lead), Cardigansh.	1	1	
4000	Loveden United (lead), Cardigan	½	1	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	1l. 6s.	¾	
6000	Marke Valley (cop.), Caradon	4l. 19s. 6d.	5	
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¾	6	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	2¾	7¼	
240	Mengearne and Tregunstis (tin)	8	8	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	⅛	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	5¾	6¾ 7
2000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	1½	3¾	
1024	Mount Track (tin, cop.), Leiant	1	1½	
320	Nancegollan, (tin), Camborne	14¾	12	
15000	Nantile Vale (slate), Llanllyfin	1	1¾	
2000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3	7	
1024	North Abram (copper), Crowan	½	1	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	8¾	10	
6000	North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	1¾	1¾
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	2	
2500	North Frances (cop.), Camborne	1	1¾	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¾	2	
3092	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	2¾	¾	¾ 1
1750	N.W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	7¾	8	

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.

500	Albion (porcelain & bleach. clay)	5¼	5¾			
2049	Anna Maria (sil.-lead), Caradon	18s. 6d.	1			
1024	Appledore (sil.-lead, cop.) St. Ives	4¾	1			
30000	Arundell United (cop) Ashburton	1	3	3		
10000	Ballyhickey, Clare	3	3			
5000	Bargally (sil.-lead), Kirkcudbr.	21s.	¾			
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche, Cornwall	¾	¾			
251	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	3¼	1			
8000	Bicton Consols (lead), St. Ives	1	1			
64	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	16	20	17		
1800	Bloen Caylen (lead), Cardigan	¾	1½			
5000	Bodewt, South Wales	16s. 6d.	1l. 1s.			
1000	Boiling Well (copper), Gwithian	1	1½			
6000	Bolenowe	¾	4½			
20000	Boscarne, Bodmin	3	—			
18195	Britannia (gold, cop.), Devon	1l. 1s.	1			
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniot	5¼	4			
1536	Caradon Vale (cop., lead), St. Ive	£4	4s.	1		
30000	Carbery West (copper), Ireland	¾	¾	¾	¾	
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linking.	3s. 6d.	¾			
3120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	3			
6000	Cawson Hill (cop.), S. Tawton	1	2			
4422	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-lead), Cardigan	2s. 6d.	1			
1248	Christow (silver-lead)	4½	7			
1024	Churchstoke (lead), Salop	15s. 6d.	1			
2000	Clara	½	1½			
20000	Clusadaugh (copper), Ireland	1	1½			
5000	Clive (lead), Glamorgan	1¾	¾			
1000	Cockley Beck (copper)	¾	2			
5000	Coniston United (copper)	¾	2			
13000	Connemara (silver-lead), Galway	1	1¾	1¾ ¾		
6400	Crow Hill (sil.-lead), St. Steph.	1	3¼			
5000	Devon Consols North (copper)	2¾	1			
2048	Devon Consols West (copper)	1¾	1½	1		
10000	Devon Tin Mines, Dartmoor	1	1¼	1		
5000	Devon United (silver-lead, cop.)	1	4			
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix, Linking.	1	1			
12000	Dyfnarnant (slate)	1	1			
6144	East Caradon (copper)	1¾	2¾	2⅝ ¾		
128	East Carn Brea (cop.), Redruth	4	2⅝			
5000	East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright	¾	1½			
1024	East Buller (cop.), near Redruth	4	6¾			
1024	East Ding Dung (tin)	½	1¾	1¾		
6000	East Kit Hill (cop., tin), Cornw.	1	2			
10000	East Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	1	1¾			
128	East Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	5	12			
1000	East Trescoll	1	2¾			

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
1024	East Uny Consols	—	3	
1024	East Wheal Fortune, St. Hilary	2	2	
2048	East Wheal Josiah, Tavistock	1¾	¾	
1000	East Wheal Reeths Lobb	3¾	1½	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	2l. 6s.	11¾	13¼ 14
10000	East Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1l. 1s.	1	1¼
1000	East White Grit (lead), Salop	10s. 6d.	2	
1021½	Exmoor Mines (cop.), S. Molton	Undd.	6½	
5000	Fat-work & Wh. Virtue, St. Col.	1l. 2s.	3	3¼
24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	1½	1½ ⅝
1024	Freidd Orwyd Mines, Wales	1¼	3	
—	Fursdon Manor (cop.), S. Tawton	1	1½	
4000	Gawton United	1½	1¾	
1000	Gellirheivin (sil.-lead), Cardigan	1	3	
24000	Glenaulin & Carivillreen (copper)	1	¾	⅛ ¾
256	Glynn Wh. Mary, Cardinghan	1¼	1½	
10000	Golden Mile (lead), Glamorgan.	2s. 6d.	1	
12800	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	¾	
512	Great Rough Tor (cop.), Cornwall	37	12	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin, cop.)	11½	10¼	12 ⅛
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	3	
6400	Great West Roskear, Gwithian	1	2	
5000	Great Wheal Agar (tin, copper)	1	1	
1024	Great Wheal Fortune (tin)	1¼	1¼	
6000	Great Wheal Tonkin (copper)	1	1½	
200000	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helsim	1	1¾	
1000	Gurlyn (tin), St. Erth	1	1¾	
10000	Hibernian (copper), Ireland	13¼	¾	⅛
10000	Hill Bridge Consols, Peter Tavy	1	3½	
1024	Kenneggy (copper), Breagoe	9s. 2d.	5	
4096	Lamerton United (cop.), Devon	¾	¾	
1024	Lantallack (sil.-lead), Landrake	¾	1	
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	1s.	1	
20000	Mizen Head (copper), Cork	⅛	⅛	⅛ ¾
160	Morvah Consols (tin, copper)	4	1¼	
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	2s.	1	
5000	New Cop. Bottom, Bridestowe	1¾	1	
4096	New East Crowndale (cop., tin)	1¾	¾	
10000	New Polgooth and Woodclase	1¾	1¾	
1024	Mount Alexander, Colan, Corn.	—	¾	
4000	Norbury (copper), Salop	1s. 6d.	¾	
5000	North Britain Burra Burra (cop.)	2½	3	
9000	North Cornwall	2	1½	
256	North Crenver (copper)	12¾	12⅝	
256	North Fowey (cop.), Tywardreath	4¾	6	
10000	North Towy & Cystanog (lead)	⅛	1	
1060	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	1¾	5½	
496	Penhauger (lead), Menheniot	2	2½	
30000	Perran Con. (cop.), Perr. Uthnoe	2	—	
4000	Perran Wheal Jane (tin, copper)	¾	¾	
5000	Pemllyne Court (lead), Glamorg.	¾	1¼	2
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	3	30	28 30
4096	Phœnix Consols (cop.), St. Cleer	6d	1¾	
1536	Phœnix Gt. Con., Linkinhorne	1	1¾	1¾
30000	Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	1¾	1¾ 2
2220	Polzeath Con. (lead), St. Minver	1	1	
2048	Ponterwyd (sil.-lead), Cardigan	¾	2½	
12000	Prignant Con. (sil.-lead), Card.	1	1¾	
8000	Red Dragon (silver-lead), Wales	1s.	1	2
2500	Ringabella (sil.-lead), nr. Cork	4	3	
4000	Ritton Castle (lead), Salop	7s.	¾	
100000	Royal Hibernian (lead), Kerry	1	1¾	
3500	Silver Brook (sil.-lead), Devon	1	3	
4094	Sourton Con. (copper), Sourton	18s.	1	
5000	South Alfred Consols	1	1¼	
20000	South Cork (cop.), Ballydehob	1	1¼	1 1⅛
21000	South Devon Cons. (cop.), Tavist.	1	1⅝	
1200	South-East White Grit (lead)	1s.	—	
6144	South Phœnix	¾	¾	
953	South Plain Wood, Ashburton	£8	7s	1½
—	South Tavy Cons. (cop.), Devon	¾	¾	
1024	South Tresavean (tin, copper)	1¼	—	2¼
3072	South-West Phœnix (copper)	1	2	3
1024	South Wheal Alfred (cop), Gwin.	⅛	1	
4000	South Wheal Russell	¾	2¼	
6144	St. Austell Consols (cop. & tin)	1	2	
1200	Swanpool, Budock	5	22	
5000	Temple Con. (tin, cop.), Cornw.	2	2	
50000	Treburget Consols (cop., lead)	½	¾	
660	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	4¾	13	
3080	Tregonebris and Pat.-work (tin)	1	1	
722	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	5	—	
4000	Tremolett Down, Stoke Clims.	¼	½	
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	1	1¼	
4000	Trevellyn Consols, Altarnun	½	¾	
1024	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	7¾	4	4
4096	Trevallick (silv.-lead), Liskeard	6d	18d.	
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	1	1¾	
4096	Trewetha	¼	3	
5120	Trewoofis and Trenarthick (tin)	½	1¾	
512	Tywardreath (cop.), St. Blazey	1	35	
5000	Tyllwrd (lead) Llanbadarn Fawr	1	1¼	
3000	United Gefail-y-Miners (copper)	½	¾	
1000	West Allt-y-Crib (sil.-lead)	6s.	—	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	9½	13½	15 16
256	West Sharp Tor, Linkinghorne	3s.	130	
1